omates who always tell the dimmel! Such diplomates do

faitement. You will pretend oncessions about Bulgaria and ntier,—concessions which, becould not in any case have been a will receive in return Sophiadim. You will also be allowed pops in Turkish territory for a cat deal, I need not say, may a months. The Congress will a question of the indemnity to a Sultan to be settled hereafter a Turkey. This, I need harnly you, mon cher Comte, will also excuse for insisting on prenedies to the sick man. While the Anglo-protectorate of Arch we have deluded ce pauvre will adjourn to the Greek Kalt. I think!

will adjourn to the Greek Kal, I think?

Ind how will you keep Milord
t?

I to a Chinese gong in my counhoenhausen, Comte, that rehof Milord Beaconsfield. It
it, but there is nothing in it. I
Beaconsfield the sound, but not
the likes the first, but he is too
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rill pay him every outward.
I, is words, give way to him in
In facts, hard facts, I will give
ing. I will keep dinning into
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ut till after he has left Berlin
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ide Bismarck-Schoenhausen.
ravo! And the Turks?

fol! it is a question of the parand the Turks and the low
of mouths. Whenever they
I shall tell them I am fin a
Kissengen, and that I am not
a listening to their imbeciliame! the Turks do make me
cher Prince! My master will

cher Prince! My master will tout. He gave me France.

ALL WHIPPLE.

Episcopal Bishop of Minne-Burrounding a Sud Case.

Surrounding a Surrounding Surroun

Apple, 31. Central avenue: I to to-day by the American Ex-HALLECK, 657 Fifth avenue. It is dated Clucinnati, the day being given. It runs thus: a, New York City: Can I draw

to have never been sent. A John Hall Whiople, Grand ago, to F. M. Rose, Faribault, low Whippie won \$300 "on Donald's faro bank, Chicago, the son of the Episcopal Bish-John Hall Whippie, leaving since, came South, and his ard of him for weeks. The tified, and telegraphs to have to Chicago, where he will aretectives entertain doubts as coung Whippie, but will have to on. A buillet-hole is in the letter "S" in India ink on

ASWELL, HAZERD & Co., p

RRIAGES. NNELL—At the Church of the Aug. 6, by the Rev. Arthur Biaisdell, of St. Louis, and ilcago. No cards. EATHS.

al of the late William H. Clarke by afternoon, Aug. 8. promptly hurch, corner of Ocarborn-av. service will be held at the Cem-

ag of the 7th inst., William B. 6 Keith & Gale) aged 41 years. residence, 257 Dearborn-av., on lock o. m. Sapers please copy. rick Joseph, beloved son of P.

e from residence, 117 Twenty-o'clock a. m., by carriages to

THE WAY

R THE WAY

so, system of its waste and ned, would vitiate the bodily person to make the bodily library to the bodily library or the purgatives. The stomy organs are likewise reinto healthful action by this orrective, and every organ, we experiences a share of its Unobjectionable in flavor, lesome medicinal stimulant, to botanic sources exclusivest adapted to household use library, wide scope, and speedy

RS, LONG & CO., thing, Furnishing Goods, No-ces, Hats, Caps, etc., 7. at 9:30 o'clock a. m., LONG & CO., Auctioneers. ATURDAY SALE.

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KERY.

ranite and C.C. Ware. t Sets. BORE & CO., Auctioneers DMEROY & CO., EEKLY SALE , at 9:30 a. m.,

JRERS' STOCK ASS GOODS.

CHAMBER SETS. E CARPETS.

VOLUME XXXIX.

MOTH POWDER.

Camon Insect Powder is Uncertain.

Thousand, but

BUCK & RAYNER'S

AND POWDER GUN

"No reckoning made, But sent to their account with all their imperfections on their heads."

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MAKERS OF THE

'MARS" COLOGNE.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

HOSIERY!

Many lines of each, in

EXTRA FINE GOODS

at greatly reduced prices

"to close." Many at-

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in selling Garments which, for ARTISTIC MERIT.
KTRINSIC VALUE, and LOW PRICE combined, are

SUITS, \$40 and upwards. OVERCOATS, \$35 and upwards. EVERTTHING GUARANTEED!

STANDARD THE HIGHEST! MARRIAGE TOILETS a Specialty.

SEEVANTS' LIVERY.
AUTURN AND WINTER MODES in readiness

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PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BROKER.

The Chicago Public Produce Exchange

rporated under the laws of the State, Capital, \$100,000,

Buys and sells wheat and Corn on Margins. One cent per bushel on wheat; one-half of one cent per bushel on corn. 35 buys or sells 1,000 bushels corn; \$10 buys of sells 1,000 bushels wheat. Trades made from 500 to \$,000 bushels. Chroniars giving full particulars mailed on application. Address CHICAGO PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE, 135 to 141 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

JENNINGS SEMINARY, AURORA, ILL

FINANCIAL. LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

DENTISTRY.

FOR SALE.

\$31.00.

Cleans to White Sulphur Springs of Virginia and rest. Ass. tiers in Cincinnati, White Sulphur, Richard, thence its steemship down James Ridwer to Norward and Sulphur, Steem Sork, meal and stateroom classe, price 228. Apply to b. GALLUP, Gen. Agt., I Randolpa.

ORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodds, 124 Dearborn-st., gives
misant relief. Stephens All
light Saive for burns, boils,
ogisis have it: 25e per box-

th of the beams must be delivered with-and the remainder within five months contract.

Contract.
States reserves the right to reject all bids to deemed satisfactory.
D. W FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

ds for Dredging at Chicago Har-

ONR BUILDING CHICAGO, July 31, 1878.

DOSSIS. In duplicate, will be received at till 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1878. as Chicago Harbor, Ill. for proposals and all information apply at G. J. LVDECKER, Captain of Engineers.

CHIROPODIST.

PROPOSALS.

GOLD FILLINGS,
One-third usual rates.
THE FINEST AND BEST.
Extracting without pain.
BIS. McCHESNEY.
Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.
ce full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the

EDUCATIONAL.

CHOICE CASSIMERE TROUSERS, \$10 and up-

partment.

s them off in swarms, and is NOT POISONOUS-Flies, Fleas, Rosches, Spiders, or Bedbugs,—

POLITICAL.

Council of the Illinois Leaders of the Democratic Party.

In Paper does not catch one in a They Endure Much of Each Other's Talk with Sublime Stoicism.

> Ex-Gov. Palmer One of the Biggest Moss-Backs in the Puddle.

He Reviews Tilden's Defeat, and Splashes Ex-Post-Facto Gore · Horribly.

A Hawk Swoops Down upon Burchard, at Freeport.

His Opponents Combine, and Triumph on the 517th Ballot.

How the Colorado Republicans Resent a Democratic Outrage.

They Have Nominated Belford, and Will Elect Him Once More.

The South Carolina Republicans Leave the Field Clear for the Rifle-Clubs.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS. HEIR CONSCITATION AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 8.—The grand Demo atic love-feast to which the faithful have been looking with longing eyes for several weeks has come and gone. In point of numbers it was a dismal failure, but its enthusiasm apparently knew no bounds. Among the prominent arrivals, in addition to those telegraphed last night, were Samuel Marshall, Josh Allen, Jones, of Pike, and a few others. The Central Com mittee and a few of the county leaders met this morning, with Tom McNeeley in the chair. On the call of districts fifteen were responded to, and each speaker gave a cheerful account of the political situation in each Congressional, Sena-

PARTICULAR STRESS was laid on the last two, and the general sent!ment seemed to be that by close attention to business the party would be enabled to clea-the next United States Senator. Forsyth, of sent to every precinct in the State, which, when collected by the Judge of Election, will be sent to the Secretary of the State Committee. The matter was referred to him with power to act. Charles Dunham, of the Sixth District, spoke about the Democratic gains that would undoubtedly be made next fall. The district is largely Republican. He had carried the Demo ratic banner before in that district, and was defeated. His friends had urged him to again allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress, but he thought his business engage-

ments would not allow him to make the cam paign. It was announced that THE DIFFICULTY IN THE VANDALIA DISTRICT where over 300 ballots were unable to give a choice, has been amicably settled by the withdrawal of the four Congressional candidates. It was expected that the nomination would now be given to Gen. Parsons. The Thirteeuth District was represented to be in a muddle. Some of the Democrats wanted to vait until after the nominations of the Nationals, while others were opposed to such a policy. After a slight discussion, it was relegated to the District Committee. After a few five-minut peeches by several of the gentlemen present, the Executive Committee was instructed to arrange for the distribution of documents and the opening of the campaign. Having accom-plished all this mass of business, the Committee

adjourned. In the afternoon THE MASS-MEETING of about 100 persons was called to order in the Senate Chamber by Chairman McNeeley, who detailed at considerable length the busines transacted at the morning session. He believed that the Democratic platform offered relief to all the business interests of the country. The Republicans said that the platform adopted by publicans said that the platform adopted by them during the War, and continued ever since, was worthy of all commendation. On this issue the Democrats proposed to take issue. It is hoped that all organizations opposed to the Republican platform would unite with the Democrats. He believed that the Democratic candidates would win in the fall election, and he trusted that, in 1880, the State would cast its Electoral vote for a Democratic President.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, from this district, was loudly called for, and re from this district, was loudly called for, and responded briefly. He understood that the meeting was for business purposes only, and not for talking. Since last October he has not been in the State, and knew very little about the situation. He wanted information. He understood that the Democrats would elect a majority of the next Legislature, which would give the people a Democratic United States Senator. There was no reason why such should not be done. He had been in Ohio, and found the Democracy in good working order, and believed they would n good working order, and believed they would weep the State.

He had been in Ohio, and found the Democracy in good working order, and believed they would sweep the State.

PENNSTLVANIA WAS TORN UP.

Nobody knew what would be the result. The independents seemed to have as much strength as any of the others. The record of the Democratic majority in Congress had been such as to commend itself to the Democracy, and it was his oninion that it would commend itself to the Republicans, who ought to be saved from fisself. Many Republicans were looking to Grant as their next candidate,—as the only one who could lead the party to victory. He looked upon Grant as an embodiment of all that is corrupt in politics. The idea that the Government belongs to a few must be met by the Democratic party, which believed that the Government belongs to a few must be met by the Democratic party, which believed that the Government belongs to a few must be met by the Democratic to the people.

THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS

that had been introduced in Congress during the last eight years were hurriedly reviewed by Mr. Springer, who then endeavored to show that all the fluancial legislation urged by the Greenbackers had been advocated all along by the Democratic members of the House. The Silver-Remonetization bill was next taken up and dissected, the speaker seeming to be oblivious of the fact that it had been repealed. He further dinched it by saying that silver was still demonetized, the nassage of the bill to the contrary notwithstanding. Silver builton, which ought to be worth par in gold, was selling for 92 cents on the dollar. This was the result of the amendments added to the bill by the Republican Senate. The repeal of the Resumption is would be carried in this State by 100.000 majority. Who interfered with the wishes of the people? The syndicates who ran the National Banks and manipulated the bond market, and were looking for Grant as the next President.

SAM MARSHALL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

at being called on. He was glad to meet the grand old national Democratic party, which was founded with and would perish only when the Constitution died. The Republican party brought in with it all the ills under which the country was now groaning. The Republicans had alienated from the people land, sufficient to found Empires. They had introduced corruption into every department of the Government. The great men of the party had left it. State states had done the same thing. Under the last Administration they had an honeat Secretary of the Treasury, who strove to enforce the laws. Look at the Custom-House rogues, the Whisky-Ring rogues, the San Domingo rogues, and all the other rogues who were UNDER THE PROTECTION OF GRANT. Ulysses was out of power. The Republicans said there was danger in the uprising of the people against railroad and other monopolies, and demanded a strong central nower. In Grant they saw the man who had the nerve to carry out their wishes, and, all over the country, they were railying for him. The complications growing out of the Electoral count were next reviewed, and the speaker charged that Grant had resolved to enforce, by the power of the army, the decision of Senator Ferry, who, it was expected, would award the Presidency to Haves. It was a preconcerted plan to rob the country and trample the Constitution under foot. Talk about Civil-Service reform! Why, Hayes had subscribed \$5,000 out of that salary belonging to Sum Tilden to the Electoral fund of the Republican party to rob the people of their rights and political functions. All the Democrats wanted to secure victory was work and an honest purpose.

John R. Edds, of MOULTRIE, applications and the old-times realisted that, if he ever got with Andy Shuman,—arose and missioner with Andy Shuman,—arose and Pull-Lead of The Convention and the party and indicated a hotty-contested cambailtant and political functions. All the Democrats wanted to secure victory was work and an honest purpose.

John R. Edds, of Moultries, and and the reverse

JOHN R. BDEN, OF MOULTRIE,

wanted to secure victory was work and an honest purpose.

JOHN R. BDEN, OF MOULTRIE,
apologized for the weather, and said there was
no doubt but that a glorious Democratic victory
would be achieved next November. There
would be Democratic majorities in both Acuses
of Congress. The only issue, if the Republicans could have their way, was Grant and
the bloody shirt. When Grant was
spoken of for 1880, they had got
to take him with all the corruption
that formerly surrounded him, and also with
the condition of the Southern States at that
time. It would be utterly impossible to restore
such a state of things. Let them present the
true issues, and we would succeed. The good
sense of the American people was opposed to
the revival of the old War issues. For eight
years, under Grant's Administration, the army
was used for overturning State's rights and
forcing upon a crushed people carpet-bag governments. A Democratic House changed all
that by passing a law prohibiting the use of the
army except in the constitutional provision
arainst it. The Republicans paid \$100,000,000 or
ciaims to Southern loyalists in eight years. The
Democratic party in three years paid less than
\$1,000,000.

GOV. PALMER
said that, if Illinois should go Democratic this
fail, it would settle the Presidentia election in
1880, and give the nation a Democratic President. Tilden was elected President of the
United States. Had he believed, and the public
belief that the people would not resist a form
of law. The notion was in debt, and the people had just emerged from a civil war. He
hoped for a Democratic triumph in this State,

COLORADO.

said that, if Illinois should go Democratic this fail, it would settle the Presidential election in 1880, and give the nation a Democratic President. Tilden was elected President of the United States. Had he believed, and the public believed, that the people would give force to their desire, he would have secured his scat. The conspiracy to defraud him was founded on the belief that the people would not resist a form of law. The notion was in debt, and the people had just emerged from a civil war. He hoped for a Democratic triumph in this State, because it will settle the question for 1880. On the financial question he favored one currency into which all others were convertible. This belief was not now very fashionable, but he was bound to die in it. In this country there was a tendency to anarchy and a tendency to despotism. The former could be removed when the people should receive full value for their labor—a period which is not far distant. The Democratic party believed that the written law was the supreme government. The threat to bring in Grent to hold them in subjection was heid over the people. Let him come. If he was elected he would be President. If not, he could never occupy the chair. They bowed to nothing but the law. If Tilden had mounted his horse on the 4th of March and said he was President, they would nave supported him. He didn't, and they didn't. Next time they would have a man who would. man who would.

Ex-Congressman Jim Robinson was the next speaker. He made a humorous address, in which he revamped the remarks of the previous speakers and some of his own old speeches. A few other remarks were made, after which the

meeting adjourned.

OVER 500 BALLOTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FREEPORT. Ill., Aug. 8.—In yesterday's dispatch brief mention was made of the fact that Horatio C. Burchard had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Elinu Washburne's promotion to the Cabinet of Grant, and that, without anything like a contest, he had been regularly renominated. In a friendly conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent last evening Mr. Burchard admitted that his eleven years of Congressional experience had not resulted in anything very astounding or likely to pass into tion, because he believed it would be better for the people of his district to have him in the next Congress—where impeachments, Rebel claims, etc., were considered—than a new man. He also had a personal interest in being returned, as he felt satisfied that he had in process of in-cubation a Postal-Savings bill which would settle all the troubles now being experienced by the people with worthless banking systems. These and like arguments Mr. Burchard is ndustriously making in his own behalf. His

opponents are not idle, by any means. CAPT. HAWR'S PRIENDS assert that it is high time the "Old Fifth' should be represented by a Western man. They say Burchard is an Eastern man, a New Yorker, and has uniformly voted with the Eastern mor opolists. Capt. Hawk, himself, is a Western man, a Hoosier, but for thirty years a resident of Illinois. He was a Captain in Gen. Smith Atkins' Ninety-second Regiment, and lost his right leg in a skirmish at Raleigh, N. C. Hawk has an enthusiastic following.

E. B. WARNER, of Whiteside, has been something of a politi-can; was County Treasurer a number of years, and always active as a Republican. He is now a member and Chairman of the Railway Com-mittee of the State Board of Equalization, and of all the candidates here is supposed to most nearly represent the agricultural interest of the district.

district.

SENATOR M'CLELLAN, OF GALENA,
is a lawyer-banker, not ambitious, but honorable, warm-hearted, and a conscientious Republican. He, too, is a New Yorker. These, then, are the men with whom Burchard has to contend

tend.
All sorts of trades and compromises were set on foot among the friends of these several aspirants. Burchard wanted Warner's and McCiclian's delegates, and Hawk wanted Burchard ard's delegates.
One noticeable feature of the Convention was the marked absence of the POD men—Post-masters, route krents, clerks, etc. Burchard does not seem to be popular with his retainers— —at least, they are not here to show their devo-tion by their "claque."

NOR IS THERE ANY DARK HORSE
impatiently champing his hit in a neigroporing

NOR IS THERE ANY DARK HORSE invariently champing his bit in a neighboring stall. It is hardly possible that the delegates will have to go outside the present list to make

the party to victory. He looked the party to victory. He looked the same embodiment of all that is contities. The idea that the Government a few must be met by the Democratic he believed that the Government bethe people.

HE FIRANCIAL RESOLUTIONS been introduced in Congress during ght years were hurricely reviewed by yer, who then endeavored to show that ancial legislation urged by the Greenad been advocated all along by the members of the House. The Silverton bill was next taken up and disease speaker seeming to be oblivious of nat it had been repealed. He further by saying that silver was still demonde the motwithstanding. Silver builtion, but it had been repealed. He further notwithstanding. Silver builtion, but it had been repealed of the bean motwithstanding. Silver builtion, and the Republican enders of the delar. This was the the amendments added to the bill by dican Senste. The repeal of the Rejaw would be carried in this State by alority. Who interfered with the the people? The syndicates who ran hal Banks and manipulated the bond of were looking for Grant as the next sall. It is hardly possible that the delegates will have to go outside the present is to make a choice.

"Long Jones" is here, busy as usuai, but the reflection of "Long Jones" or or of initiesimally quil that a thousand Edison tasimeters could never register it. "Long Jones" is Chairman of the State Connumittee, and it is part of his business to see that Republican Conventions don't slop over.

THE CONVENTION

met at 2 O'clock in the Opera-House, all the dele ates, fifty-nine, and over 550 people being present. Col. M. D. Swift, of Orgle County, was elected President. A. V. Richards, of the Free-port Journal, and all the Republican editors of the district, were elected Secretaries. Without any formality, other than passing on credentials, the Convention began work. J. M. Hunton nominated Capt. R. M. A. Hawk, of Carroll, J. C. Spare nominated Edward B. Warner. The usual fulsome and adulatory specifies and the present color of the first ba

lief in the fair election of Hayes and Chamber-lain, and pledges the Republican party to the work of purifying the public service. The following is the minth article of the plat-

then the call wene on a fresh terms.

The pending the recess every honest effort was made to harmonize conflicting interests, but without avail. Upon one thing only were the Burchard, Warner, and McClellan men agreed, and that was that Hawk should be beaten. It was a young and expermely ambitious man, and the old-timers realized that, if he ever got his one leg firmly planted on the floor of the House, he would stay there till Hades congealed. Warner does not care particularly for the nomination, but his delegation claim that it is high time Whiteside County was recognized. McClellan has two years more in the Senate, and is not anxious for promotion; but the enemies of "Long Jones" push McClellan with the object of killing off the aforesaid Jones.

BURCHARD

was willing to make any fair compromise, except to go to Hawk. Beinning with the 430th

COLORADO.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—The Republican State Convention reassembled this forenoon. Following is the synopsis of the platform

The first resolution affirms the nation ality of the General Government.

The second demands equality and justice for all mep. The third opposes all subsidies by Congress to private corporations, and demands strict

The fourth asserts it to be the primary and sacred duty of the Government to protect and maintain every citizen in all civil and political rights, and affilms that this principle must be fully secent, before the sacred the Repub-lican party is finished. That the Republican party is committed to unremitting efforts to

itean party is finished. That the Republican party is committed to unremitting efforts to secure all the legitimate results of the late Civil War, sovereignty of the Union, equal rights for all citizens, untrammeled suffrage, and the redemption of every pledge made by the Government to those who furnished the means or gave services to save the Union.

The fifth deprecates any legislation that will further unsettle values and bring the labor of the country in combetition with the lil-paid labor of the Old World; also demands that the duties on imports be so adjusted as to afford lator of the Old World; also demands that the duties on imports be so adjusted as to afford the greatest protection to American labor and productions not burdensome to the consumer. The sixth asserts that the Government should provide and be responsible for an honest national money sufficient for all legitimate needs of the country, with gold, silver, and paper equal and alike receivable for all public and private debts; that the interest-bearing debt of the mation should be as soon as possible reconverted into all popular loan represented by small bonds or notes within the reach of every citizen.

resented by small bonds or notes within the reach of every citizen.

The seventh asserts that the national honor and credit demand that the national debt be held sacred to be paid as agreed upon at the time it was contracted.

The eighth approves the action of the Senate in attempting to make greenbacks receivable in the payment of Government dues, and denounces the action of the House in defeating the measure.

the measure.

The ninth demands rigid economy, and such reduction of taxation that may be consistent with the public necessities; denounces the Democratic House for withholding the proper aid

ocratic House for withholding the proper aid and necessary appropriatious under the specious cry of economy and reform, as a clap-trap conclusively proved by the numerous deficiency bills passed by the succeeding Congress.

The tenth relates to local Statematters.

The eleventh accepts the resumption of specie payments as practically accomplished, and denounces the frauditent practices of the Democratic party in antagonizing the resumption of specie payments, after declaring in 1872 and 1876 that it should be brought about at the earliest practicable period.

1876 that it should be brought about at the earliest practicable period.

The twelfth affirms that the army and navy have earned the admiration and gratitude of every patriotic citizen, and should be maintained in efficiency and in such force as to protect the nation from attacks without and treason and rebellion within; condems the present Democratic House for trying to destroy the efficiency of both.

The fifteenth condems the National House of Representatives for seating Patterson.

The sixteenth denounces him for accepting the seat, and becoming a party to a great fraud and outrage upon the people of Colorado.

The seventeenth condems the system of free schools, and all educational interests, to the fostering care and liberality of the State Government.

tree schools, and all educational interests, to the fostering care and liberality of the State Government.

The eighteenth declares that legislation shall be such as to promote both the interests of capital and labor; that they are opposed to sumptuary laws and laws in the interest of any special class, and demand that legislation be in the interest of the whole people.

The nineteenth protests against the payment by the National Government of millions of Rebel claims already presented, and the billions more to be presented, if a precedent is once established by the payment of one dollar of these claims; claims that are at once illegal, presumptuous, and impudent.

The following ticket was nominated. The nominees for Governey, Congress, and Superintendent of schools were chosen by acclamation: For Governor, F. W. Pitkin; Lieutenant-Governor, H. A. W. Tabor; Congress, James B. Belford; Secretary of State, N. H. Meldrum; Treasurer, N. S. Culver; Auditor, E. K. Stimson; Attorney-General, C./W. Wright; Superintendent of Schools, James C. Shattuck; Regent of the State University, H. M. Hale.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8.—The Republican Columbia, S. C., Aur. 8.—The Republican State Convention was in secret session the greater part of the day.

The platform declares that the principles of equal civil and political rights can only be enforced by the Republican party; reiterates the abborrence of violence, intimidation, or fraud is elections; denounces the practice of the Democrate attending Republican meetings; charges the Democrates with being unfaithful to the pledges of 1878; denounces the Democrate for frauds, wolence, and intimidation in 1876; for assassingtions and inturders during that campaign, and for the subsequent violent seizure of the State Government; denounces the unseating of certain Republican members of the last Legislature; arraigns the Democrate for abolishing or removing certainelection prestucts; arraigns the so-called fraud investigation; reaffirms the be-

ever and anon, of Communistic tendencies. Hide it as they will, call it by what soft names may seem good, that is the strong element, after all, in the new party. The members of it, many of them, want more greenbacks because they imagine that by some hook or crook they can get some of the new issue without work. They constantly agitate in regard to their poor condition and some one else's rich condition. They make pictures and caricatures representing railroad Presidents gobbling up everthing, but fait to state whether they would have railroads and other large corporations run without officers or not. And so, in a thousand ways, their secret purpose in this State, at least, begins to show itself as they become prospenous and stronger. What will be the final result, cannot now be foretold. Demagogues and soreheads in general see in the new organization an opportunity to make some cannot be worse than Mr. Foster predicted. GARY.

THE SUN OR THE THIRD-TERM SCHEME.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Sun's Washington special on the possible renomination of Grant by the Republicans says: "The scheme requires furnish the driving power, and that money, knowing ones aver, is to be forthcoming. They point with pride to Mackey's Oriental reception of Grant in Paris. They say the silver and rail-road kings of Nevada and California are alarmed. They fancy that the Labor-Reformers will despoil them of their wealth. Mackey makes no secret of his fears, and Stanford, Crocker, Heyward, Jones, Sharon, and others, are prepared to follow his footsteps. With Grant in the chair at the White-House, they think their accumulations would be secure. No constitutional barriers would stand in his way when his friends were in danger. He when his friends were in danger. He has frequently used the army without authority, and would not scruole to do so again. In conversation in Virginia City last spring, Mackey is reported to have said. I will give a million dollars to secure Grant the Republican nomination, and another million to compass his election, and, once in the White House, I will give a million to keep him there for life. He added that this might seem strange talk, but he would put up the mouey, knowing it to be a good investment. The man ought to insure his house against fire. Grant is the insurance company for the Pacific Railroad robbers, land-grabbers, and manipulators of railroad lands, and they are prepared to take large blocks of stock in him."

OHIO.

THE "NATIONAL" MOVEMENT IN THE BUCK-RYE STATE—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. CHARLES POSTER.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 7 .- It was my good fortune recently to spend a pleasant social evening with the Hon. Charles Foster, one of the ablest of Ohio's Representatives in Congress, and the man who recently has made himself somewhat famous by his speech in regard to the Solid South. Of course the conversation very soon turned upon the subject of the Ohio Idea and the fast-growing National party. The question movement would amount to, and whether he thought there was basis enough in it to make a party? He replied that he rather looked upor certain extent of old ideas and organizations. He did not believe that there was, by any means, substance enough in the movement, as it now exists, to make anything permanent; for, be said, with the New Year resumption will be an accomplished fact, and gradually there will be nothing upon which to continue the present conception of affairs. So soon as people see that the paper money is as good as goid, and can be at pleasure exchanged for the same, they will never consent to anything that shall look like making it poor again. It is the fear and the lack of faith upon the part of a large number of people, that such a thing cannot be done, that makes them favor the wild ideas of inflation. The remark of a great publicist, that there is nothing so painful to the human mind as the pain of a new idea, was never more plainly demonstrated than in this matter of money. When the greenback was first is sued, the very class of people who now want to make it permanent, opposed it most bitterly. But it was brought forth as a matter or necessity, and now they would keep it forever, in all the observances. certain extent of old ideas and organization

But it was brought forth as a matter of necessity, and now they would keep it forever, in all its objectionable features, when there is no need of it except in a perfect state.

Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that once in about a ouarter of a centure, there had been a sort of reformation of old parties, of greater or less importance; and that it had always started in the institution of a new organization, which had existed for a time, and then passed away. Twenty-five years ago, the Know-Nothing party was started in some force, and was the means, in reality, of destroying the Whig party. Fifty years ago was another formation period, after "the era of good feeling." Some new issues, or the old issues in new form, are bound to come up in the near future, which shall make things take on a peculiar ture, which shall make things take on a p and comparatively new aspect.

Meanwhile, however, it is not safe to make any calculations ou political prospects in this State without making a large allowance for the influence which the Nationals are bound to expected.

in some localities one of the old parties will

crestoual Convention to the North District.

State without making a large allowance for the influence which the Nationals are bound to exist the context of the context of

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Announcement of the Progress of the Austrian

The Invaders Engaged in a Bloody Battle with the Bosnian Insurgents,

In Which the Latter Are Badly Defeated and Demoralized.

INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The first Dem

coney arguments, in direct opposition to his enatorial colleague, McDonald. The raily was

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 8.—The National

Greenbackers met here to-day, and, after some

dissension and much bitte rness of feeling in op-

position, nominated the Hon. C. C. Comstock, of this city, as their candidate for Congress in

ocratic speech of the campaign in this city was delivered this evening by Senator Voorhees, in Court Park, who gave one of his regular soft-The Occupation of Varna Commenced by the Russian

> Basis of the Proposed Commercial Treaty Between France and the United States.

Senstorial colleague, McDonald. The raily was a failure, only about 300 persons being present, and they exhibited a total want of enthusiasun that was quite noticeable. Col. Thomas Nelson, the famous Republican orator, will reply to it to morrow evening.

NINTH INDIANA DISTICT.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

Lapayerra, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District heid a Convention here to-day and nominated James McCatle, of Warren County, in place of John R. Coffroth, who declined the nomination made at Frankfort. The nomination was made by acclaimation, the only competitor, John Lee, of Montgomery, declining before a ballot was had. The Pope and Council Accept Bismarck's Proposal for a Compro-

German Ecclesiastical Laws to Be Interpreted to Suit the Vatican.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

was spared. The twenty-five hussars missing after the

RAGUSA, Aug. 8.—Suleiman Pasha, with 1,500
Astatic troops, is shut up in Trebinje. He will
not allow the insurgents to enter the town,
fearing the massacre of the Turkish suthori-

Fifteen hundred Bosnian regular troops have deserted from Trebinje and joined the insurg-

London, Aug. 8. A West of the Turkish provinces, says the respectable portion of the finabitants everywhere have welcomed the Austriaus, and only the lower classes and some dishanded trees have tolened the interestion. disbanded troops have joined the insurrection.

In view of the insurrectionary movement and agitation in Servia and Montenegro, mobilization of forces, to have in reserve an additional army corps ready for active service.

Great annoyance is felt in official quarters at the unfortunate Magiai affair, the Austrian losses being considered due to manifest careless-

A proclamation has been issued in Herzego-

and Representative District Republican Convention. Both of these gentlemen are good men, and their nomination in this strong Republican district signifies an election.

MILWAUKER, MIS.

Special Dispatch to The Irriburg.

MILWAUKER, Mich., Aug. 8.—The Greenbackersheld a meeting at their headquarters on Michigan street to-night, George Godfrey presiding. Species were made by a number of individuals, and measures were adopted for organizing Greenback Clubs in various wards of the city.

VIRGINIA. WYTHEVILLE, Va., Aug. 8.—Col. J. B. Richmond was nominated by the Conservative Congressional Convention in the Ninth District. head court-martial.

CASUALTIES.

to see that the conclusions reached are carried into execution to the smallest point, and that if the Porte does not observe strictly the conditions of the treaty, it signs its own sentence." GORTSCHAKOFF'S SUBSTITUTE.

FOREIGN.

Occupation.

Troops.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT:

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—Following is the official
announcement of the movement of the Austrian troops in the Turkish provinces: of this city, as their candidate for Congress in this district. He got thirty-four of fifty-four delegates on the fifth ballot. His competitors were the Hons. J. B. Welch and J. C. Blanchard, of lonia; H. E. Burlingrae and L. V. Moulton, of this city. Several of the delegates and many of the audience refused to make the nomination unanimous, and hissed the unmines when he appeared, so a pretry quarrel is started at once. Some Greenbackers are betting on the defeat of the ticket. Comstock is a weak man in all senses, but has got the catch-words of his party to a degree, and will spare no effort of his own to win an election. He is a radical flat-money man, but wants the circulation limited to \$20 per capita and the bonds paid secording to contract.

DECATUR, ILL.

The Thirteenth Army Corps advanced in two columns against Maglai Aug. 5. One column cannoraded the insurgent camp while the other moved on their flank and rear. The insurgents endeavored to retire upon Sheptscheche, when an engagement ensued which lasted ball an hour. Two flags and a quantity of munitions were captured by the Austrians. Many insurgents were killed and wonded and twenty were driven into and wounded, and twenty were driven into the river and drowned. Darkness prevented pursuit. The Austrian loss was two killed and ten wounded. Magiai was found deserted by all excepting a few Christians, and the town

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. S.—The Republicans of this, the Twenty-ninth, Legislative District, met in Convention here on the 6th, Jason Rogers, of Decatur, Chairman, and R. H. Woodcock, of Macon, Secretary. William T. Moffett, of Blue Mogand, and the Hon. A. B. Bunn, of Decatur, were placed in nomination for Senator. Moffett received Il votes and Bunn 2. For Representatives, John H. Tyler, of Clinton, and G. K. Ingham, of Kenney, DeWitt Coun'y, were the unanimous choice of the Convention. Mr. Moffett was in the Legislature from this District in '70 and '72. In 1876 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization. The Pronibitionists will meet in Convention Friday, and nominate one Senator and two Representatives. disaster to the Austrian reconnoitering column at Maglai, on Aug. 4, have returned to camp. Several of the insurgents were summarily tried and shot for murdering wounded Austrian

nominate one Senator and two Representatives.

TEXAS GREENIACKERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. S.—The Galveston News'
special from Waco states that the Greenback
Convention made the following nominations:
For Governor, W. H. Hammons: Lieutenant
Governor, J. S. Raines: Comptroller, H. A.
Spencer: Attorney General, Fred W. Chandler;
Treasurer, G. W. Webster; Commissioner of
the Land-Office, Jacob Kanechler. The Conyearton adjourned sine die.

EXISTATIVE

Special Disposich in The Pribinne.
GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. S.—Rufus Miles and
J. S. Latiner were nominated for the Legislature to-day by the Twenty-second Senatorial
and Representative District Republican Convention. Both of these gentlemen are good

vina announcing that all persons who offer resistance to the Austrians will be tried by drum-

EASTERN NOTES. PAXING THE PRONTIERS. St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The Official Messenger to-day dwells upon the smallness of the material advantages which have accrued to Russia through disregard by the Berlin Con-gress of the consideration of race in fixing the frontiers. It says: "The task of Russia is now

Privy Councillor and Senator Giers is appointed to the administration of the Foreign Office

during the temporary absence of Gortschakoff.
PRESH INSTRUCTIONS. London, Aug. 8.—A Vienna dispatch says Caratheodori Pasha yesterday received fresh in-structions of a conciliatory character, and com-municated them to Count Andrassy.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

It is stated that the foreign Ambassadors have induced the Porte to withdraw the circular they had prepared on the Greek question, and to anharitant one manufacture of the circular they had been supported by the circular they RUSSIAN TROOPS CONCENTRATING.

London, Aug. 8.—Two Russian army corps are concentrating between Kostendile and TERRIBLE EXPLOSION. BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 8.—By the explosion of the Russian powder-marazine at Fratesti, yesterday, fifty-five persons were killed and thirty-one injured.

VARNA. LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Russians have begun

THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The project for the commercial treaty which the Franco-American Conterence referred to a committee last night is embraced in a memorial to the United States Congress and the French Chambers, but it is expressly stated that this project is simply offered as a basis for discussion. The project provides that either country shall give to the other the same commercial advantages given the most favored nation; prescribes the conditions of the assessment of ad-valorem duties at the shipping point; provides for the revision of the American tariff on French products; atipulates that if either narices for the revision of the American tarin on French products; stipulates that if either nation imposes a domestic duty upon its own production, the same duty may be imposed on that of the other party to the treaty; guarantees reciprocal rights to citizens of the respective countries in the owner-ship of commercial marks, emblems, and stamps. The treaty is to last ten years.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The cabmen of Paris, who, to the number of 4,800, are on a strike, will hold a general meeting to-night.

THE NAUTILUS.

HAVES, Aug. 8.—The dory Nautilus, from Beverly, Mass, June 12, has arrived here, having accomplished the distance in fifty-six days. The Nautilus will be taken to the Paris Exposition.

ANOTHER ROYAL BETTOTHAL.

ANOTHER ROYAL BETROTHAL.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Constitutionne', Bonepartist organ, announces that a marriage has
been arranged between Prince Louis Napoleon,
son of the Emperor Napoleon III., and Princess
Thyra, third damenter of Christian IX., King of
Denmark. The date of the marriage is not yet
fixed. The Constitutionnet adds: "It is stated

ON SALES. MON TRADE SALE.

ERCHANDISE, GORE & CO., g. 8, at 9:30 a. m.,

DED SALE

I:

marriage will be made the occasion of levision of the Treaty of Prague. cas Thyra is a sister of the Princess of

MISCELLANEOUS. WILL VISIT AMERICA. Hon. William E. Forster, the well-known Lib-eral leader, will visit America in the autumn.

BISMARCK AND THE NUNCIO.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—It is stated that Bismarck his negotiations with the Nuncio expressly insisted upon the maintenance of the German ecclesiastical laws, but agreed that their inter ation should be subject to an understanding

ACCEPTED.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope and Council of Cardinals have decided to accept Bismarck's proposals.

THE CLYDE SHIP-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The mechanics in the ship-yards in the Clyde refuse either the increase of bours of labor or 10 per cent reduction of wages, the alternative of the employers.

ROME, Aug. 8.—It is stated that Cardinal Deacon Lorenzo Nina has been appointed Papal Secretary of State.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The report of the appointment of Cardinal Nina as Secretary of State is confirmed.

CONSITMED.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS,
VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The results of the Hungarian election are known in 184 election districts, and show that 116 Liberals are supporters of the present Government. Thirty-four of the United Opposition and twenty-one of the Extreme Left have been elected. Herr Tisza, Chief of the Hungarian Minnstry, will probably be returned from some constituency where a second ballot is necessary. It is thought his defeat by the Radicals of Debreezin will have the effect of making him adhere more firmly to the moderate wing of the Liberal party.

WHECKED.

the moderate wing of the Liberal party.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—A letter received from Honolulu says the French bark Calcutta went ashore on the Island Huanis, one of the Sicily group, on June 23, and was a total loss. The Captain of the boat committed suicide. No other lives were lost.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The slarm from Box 83 at 7:40 last evening is caused by a defective flue in the residence D. W. C. Castle, No. 605 Wabash avenue.

The alarm from Box 28 at 3:15 yesterday The alarm from Box 28 at 3:15 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story brick building Nos. 31 and 33 Market street, ewned and occupied by E. H. McDonnell, whose loss is \$800 fully covered by a policy in the Fire Association of Phitadelphia. L. S. Chase & Co., occupying the first floor of No. 31, lost \$500 on stock and \$300 on fixtures; tarly theired. R. Mitchell, dealers of the bethe second story, loses \$50. Smith of the second sto

AT DUBUQUE, IA. KUE, Ia., Aug. 8.-A fire des Fockler Bros.' buggy-top factory this morning The building was situated on Main between Jones and First streets, and owned by Mrs. Phabe M. Burt. The stock in the building was valued at \$20,000, and was all lost. The building was valued at \$3,000, all insured.

NEAR NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Brothers' paper-mill, at Papermill Village, was burned this morning. Loss, \$112,000; insured for \$100,000. The mill had a capacity of ten tons daily, and employed 150 hands.

AT TOLEDO, O. 209 Summit street, occupied by D. Pratt, furni-ture dealer, was damaged by fire and water to-night to the extent of \$6,000 to \$8,000. Fully

AT MINNBAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 8.—The box-factory and planing-mill of Von Trotha & Co., n River street, was totally destroyed by fire his afternoon. Loss \$4,000 on machinery; no AT OSHKOSH, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 8.—The residence of \$1.500; insurance, \$1,200 in the Madison Fire

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACT.

Denial by the Metropolis Men of the Ha Stories Recently Started About Them.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The Associated Press report of the breaking out of a virulent and fatal fever among the 700 American labor ers at work on the Madeira & Mamore Railroad in Brazil, is pronounced unfounded by Mr. Thomas Collins, one of the contractors. He person by a disease incidental to the climate. On the 4th of April nine men were arrested for mutiny, and were sent down by us from San . They were kept there for a consider able time, and then returned to San Antonio, my brother having dismissed the charges on which they had been held. They were then discharged, and probably they are the men who carried this news up the Amazon. It would take from about the middle of April until now for the story to reach here the way over which it has come, owing to the want of telegraphic communication, and as the steamers sail only about once or twice a month and stop at all stations. Mr. Jamison, General Superintendent of the work, who took the mutineers to Manaos, and who left about the middle of Aprill for this city, where he now is, brought reports which were encouraging. When Mr. Jamison left not over 5 per cent of all the men were complaining of ill-health, and out of the fifty there were not over ten not able to work. Dr. Coates, in a letter received June 26, says the 'breakbone fever' is quite prevalent, but heals readily to medical treatment, and is not at all dangerous to life. It is only fever and ague in another form. Mr. Bird, late chief engineer of the construction company, who arrived in New York the other day by the Para, left the pioneers in a generally good condition the way over which it has come, owing to the York the other day by the Para, left the pioneers in a generally good condition as late as the 7th of July, and said that, up to that date, there had never been more than 5 per cent of the 750 workmen under the weather at one time, nor had there been a single addition to the five deaths already reported. As for anything that had occurred since the 7th of July, it would be impossible for news thereof to arrive here from Iquitos via Panama before the end of about two months more, at least."

A NEW PROPELLER.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—Propeller Buffalo was successfully launched this afternoon from the yard of Quayle & Sons in the presence of thousands of people. This makes the third pro-peller launched from the same yard the present season. The Buffalo is of the largest class, and season. The Buffalo is of the largest class, and is built for the Western. Transportation Line, running in connection with the New York Central Railroad and Erie Canal, and will ply between Buffalo and Chicago. Capt. Condon, formerly of the Commodore, will sail the new propeller. Her general dimensions are as fullows: Two hundred and seventy-five feet over all, thirty-six feet beam, and sixteen feet of hold; engine double Berry & Laig compound; the boliers are placed on deck, so as to give more room in the hold. The machinery was constructed by the Globe Iron Works, of this city, and is first-class in every respect. The draft of the vessel is four and a half forward and nine and a half aft.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 8.—Secretary Sherman and family visited this town to-day, and, after a short drive, were entertained at dinner. To night the Secretary gave a reception. Special Disputch to the Private.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Rev. 4. is. Rarnes, of Adams, N. Y., to-day telegraphed his receptance of the call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church of anis city, previously extended us him by that society.

ELOTS, Ill., Aug. 8.—Commissioners Spofford, Senne, and Lenzen, and Capt. McGraw, with Dr. J. Spray, Medical Superintendent, and Capt. Peters, Warden of the Cook County Asylum, resisted the Elgrin Insane Asylum yesterday for resisted the Elgrin Insane Asylum yesterday for

FAILURES.

Financial Embarrassment of the Editor of the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

Hopes Still Entertained of Imme diately Settling the Jay Cooke Estate.

The Creditors of Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, Unlikely to Agree.

Unanimous Declaration for Resumption by the Bankers' Conference at

THE PHILADELPHIA "INQUIRER. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8.-W. W. Harding, the editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has failed, and, although his notes have gone to protest and his pressing liabilities far exceed his possible assets, there has been no assignment nor bankruptcy proceedings. The difficulties of Mr. Harding are not due to any lack of prosperity in his newspaper, which is it a tolerably healthy condition, and is regarded as a good property. Neither is its existence imperiled, although a change of ownership on the cards and likely to occur. The paper itself has known many ups and downs of fortune. During the War its circulation reached 70,000, a fortune which came to it out of some arrangement by which it alone was given open circulation to the army of the Potomac. Prior to that it was the Pennsylvania Inquirer, established about; 1840, by Jasper Harding. Its life was one of extremities, sinking at times to very low ebbs, an again attaining great popularity. When Jasper again attaining great popularity. When Jasper Harding died, about 1800, the paper became the property of his sons William W., Maurice, and J. Barkley, who changed its name and pushed it vigorously, until it became not only the paper of Philadelphia, but one of the reliable journals of the country, giving the fullest war news in advance of its contemporaries. W. W. Harding, who controlled the paper, took up other lines of business, and his paper had to make room for others more enterprising and alive to the requirements of the day. He bought a large papermill, and, obtaining a Government contract, ers more enterprising and alive to the requirements of the day. He bought a large panermill, and, obtaining a Government contract, made a great deal of money, but when Jay Cooke & Co. failed he was one upon whom the disaster fell heavily. He had to make good \$50,000 in a very short time, and, although he was thought to be worth half a million, and his paper was gilt-edged, the immediate demand for so large an amount embarrassed him, and he never got fairly upon his feet again. The Government withdrew its patronage from the paper-mill. A large bookbinding establishment which he owned became involved, and was sold. Mismanagement in a job-printing office, and the unfortunate results of many patent speculations in which he had embarked, all had a share in hastening the end. The paper-mill has been particularly unfortunate of late, and, while Mr. Harding was engaged in looking out for his outside yentures, his newspaper, needing his personal attention just at that time, failed to receive it, and lost ground rapidly. The Inquirer as originally established was a Whig organ, but, on the formation or the Republican party, it took up that cause, and has always stoutly upheld it. Some days ago Mr. Harding called a meeting of his creditors, when a settlement was proposed, it is said, at 25 cents on the dollar, and his friends to-night

n town to-night, having a suburban residence BANKERS' CONVENTION. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.-In the Bankers Association to-day J. D. Vermilye, of New York, presented an elaborate table, prepared a the Clearing-House, showing the disastrous effects produced and still menacing the country by reason of the excessive starition of banks. He showed how the capital and surplus of the

when a setflement was proposed, it is said, at 25 cents on the dollar, and his friends to-night

say two-thirds of the creditors have already signified their acceptance. Mr. Harding is not

to bring the facts to the knowledge of Con The Executive Council, by G. S. Coe, of New York, and L. C. Murray, of Louisville, Ky., re-

banks had been depleted the past few years,

and asked the Executive Council to take action

ported the following:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this Association the near approach of the day appointed by law for the near approach of the day appointed by law for the near approach of the highest significance to prosperity and the welfare of the whole nation, because it is the only means by which incustry, trade, and general tranquility and contentment can be restored to the people. The American Bankers' Association, therefore, pledge aid and support to the Government in the return to the specie standard, and in the transaction of the financial affairs of the country.

Resolved. That the resources of the country, arising from the abundant crops in several successive years, extraordinary mineral wealth, large credit balances of trade with other nations, and from the rapid development of mechanical inventions and sppliances by which productive industry has been facilitated and increased, all happily concurring supplying the necessary means for coin re-

our in supplying the necessary means

Fallis, of Cincinnati, and others from the Fallis, of Cincinnati, and others from the West, opposed the resolutions on grounds of expediency, although approving their character.

L. C. Murray, of Louisville, Root, of Arkansas, Atkins, of Michigan, Hays, of Detroit, A. H. Moss, of Sandusky, with others, advocated the resolutions, and they were finally adopted unanimously.

George Wilson, Jr., Cashier of the Aull Savings Bauk, Lexington, Mo., presented a paper arguing against the Federal Government chartering banks, and favoring a return to the Statehank system.

tering banks, and favoring a return to the State-bank system.

J. F. Nowise, of Boston, presented a paper on the popular demand for the substitution of green-backs for National-Bank notes, and the vital danger of the substitution, with objections to it. He holds that there is no constitutional power in the country to make anything but gold and silver coin legal-tender.

Another session will be held to-morrow.

JAY COOKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8.—The Committee of the creditors of the Jay Cooke & Co. estat are preparing to take the wind out of the bill m equity that Mr. Hazlenurst has given notice of n this bill, that is understood to be fathered by a very small proportion of the creditors, it is charged that the estate has been wasted and misappropriated, and in the items of waste are ned all the lawyers' fees, and all the sal aries of any kind whatever. The bill asks that the estate be put back into the control of the Bankrupt Court, from which it was taken by the appointment of a Trustee and a committee of creditors to act with him. Meanwhile the Trustee is sending out his scheme for the adoption of the creditors, and has already received many answers of acceptance. As soon as this is out of the way he will begin the payment of another dividend of 5 per cent, in cash, and will also make a distribution of the stock of the St. Paul & Dulnth Railroad, which is the reorganization of the Lake Superior & Mississippi. This will be to the amount of about 17 per cent of the total claims. This will make a total of 52 per cent, as follows: Five per cent cash and 25 per cent more in cash and 17 in stock. After this it is expected that there will be enough to pay another and final dividend of about 4 or 5 per cent. Bankrupt Court, from which it was taken by

R. M. BISHOP & CO. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The New York creditors of R. M. Bishop & Co. have decided to ors of R. M. Bishop & Co. have decided to close up the business, taking the entired assets and giving the firm a full release. To this the Governor and his sons consent. The only trouble will be to get, the Western creditors le agree. The proposition made by the house was to pay 40 per cent fully, secured. The creditors thought this too little, and that they could realize more. W. T. Bishon, who left for Cincinnati to-night, says he does not believe the Western creditors will consent, since it will be hard to convince them since it will be hard to convince them
the strangers can get more from the assets then
can the members of the firm, thoroughly
familiar with the business. There has been
much dissatisfaction manifested among a
few of the creditors here, and they refused to set aside \$5,000, \$1,250 cach,
for the Governor and his three sons, saying
they wanted everything. Many creditors favored kindly dealing, but were persuaded to
yote for the surrender of the assets. The cred-

itors asked for 50 per cent but Gov. Bish

BOSTON BELTING COMPANY. Boston, Mass., Aug. 8.—The Committee a pointed yesterday to receive subscriptions for ization of the Boston Belting Com pany held a meeting this morning. The sub-scription-book was opened, and \$100,000 was at once placed upon it by parties from Boston, Lynn, and other places. The largest single subscription was \$50,000.

fould not undertake to pay more the

HARTFORD, CONN. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 8.—Vinous & Ives, dry goods, have failed. Liabilities, \$100,000. H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, have a claim against the firm of \$30,000.

SCANDAL.

THAT DELAVAN WHITEWASH. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.-The fearful Delavar candal, relating to the State Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum at that place, is reopened by the publication of a letter from Miss Mary F. Stillwell, of Mazomanie, a deaf-mute who was an inmate of the school for six years at intervals, and who was one of the witnesses at the recent investigation by the State Board of Charities and Reforms, but whose testimony has not been pub-Her charges are direct as to improper conduct seen by her twice on the part of the Principal and a female teacher, and her other statements, if true, are simply horrible, and, if untrue, show a horrible amount of perversity in the young still well also alleges criminal conduct on the part of the late Steward and the female pupils. She says that she returned home one year in consequence of these outrageous doings, but afterwards, hearing of a change in the management of the institution, which occurred in 1874, she went back, but again left on account of the shameful decreases. back, but again left on account of the snameful deportment, as she expressed it, of some of the officers. Doubtless when the Legislature meets, the institution, the Local Board controlling its affairs, and the State Board of Charities and Reforms will all be called to account in connec-tion with these charges. There is a general public demand for efficient action in the matter.

A SAD STORY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—About six weeks ago a handsome young woman appeared in this city and found employment in the family of Dr. Dakin. She was lady-like in appearance, and seemed to have been brought up for something also discovered that she was pregnant, and, in reply to a physician's questioning, claimed to be a married woman who had been deserted by her husband and obliged to seek such work as she could get, in order to obtain a living. She said her name was Lizzie Cox, and claimed t said her name was Lizzie Cox, and claimed to have a good home at Toronto. Dr. Dakin interested himself in her behalf, secured passes from the county authorities, and enabled her to proceed to Toronto. She left this morning, and had been gone but a few minutes when a detective from Dayton called at Dakin's house and commenced making inquiries concerning her. He offered to give Dakin \$200 if he would produce the girl. He was very reticent as to his mission, but to give Dakin \$200 if he would produce the girl. He was very reticent as to his mission, but claimed that her name was Harris, daughter of one of the wealthiest citizens of Dayton, and one of the weathlest citizens of Dayton, and who had been seduced by a man of high standing at that place, and fled from home to avoid the shame which must follow the discovery of her condition. The officer, after scouring the city with Detroit detectives and failing to flud her, left this morning for Toronto, where the girl is believed to have gone.

A SOCIAL PIRATE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. S.—This afternoon Harry Wittick, master of the schooner Maid of the Mist, was arrested on a charge of adultery preferred by his wife. It is charged that the jolly tar, representing himself as a gay young bachelor, insinuated himself in the good graces of a well-to-do farmer's daughter, Alice Kessler, a blooming lass residing in Deerfield. The girl fell in love with the sailor, and was by him duced under promise of marriage.

is further alleged that he brought her to Detroit on the 22d of last February, when a mock-marriage was person, and a bogus certificate foisted on the de-luded girl. She returned to her father's house, where she has since resided, only coming to Detroit when Wittlick was in port. The original wife suspected something wrong, and watched her husband's mail at the vessel office in this city. Yesterday she captured two letters from the second wife, and learned the facts concern-

DAMAGING CHARGE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—Cornelius W. Burrows, a prominent physician of this city, was arrested to-day on complaint of John M. Bailey, who charges him with improper intimacy with his wife while visiting her in a professional ca-

YOUNG WHIPPLE.

The Ghouls Desecrate His Grave, Breaking the Coffin, but Leaving the Body Un touched.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8 .- When the Coron visited the grave of young Whipple to-day, it the ghouls who supply subjects to medica eges. The earth had been removed and the coffin broken. The body was still there, its destate sending away even bodysnatchers. The face was black, the eves pro ruded, and, affected by the exposure to the air after having been in the water, a disgusting

air after having been in the water, a disgustingly horrible sight was presented. The body was not removed, and will remain until the arrival of friends of the deceased from Minnesota. Advices say the aged Bishop is prostrated by the news of his son's shocking death.

St. Paul, Aug. 8.—John Hall Whipple left his home in Fairbault about Easter, and nothing definite has been known of his movements since. The last known he was supposed to be in Cincinnati. Friends of the family are pretty well assured that the body found in Louisville is his. Bishop Whipple, who is in Duluth, has been telegraphed for, and will reach home Saturday. His elder son. C. H. Whipple, has gone to Chicago to meet the body. The irregular life of young Whipple has caused the family much trouble.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Henry Van Ryp., well-known citizen, and esteemed wealthy, was found dead, with his throat cut and his razer in his hand, on the floor of his bedroom, this morning, at his residence, No. 180 Eleventh treet. He had lived unhappily with his wife for several years, and they occupied separate eds in the same room. She says that the old quarrel was renewed last night before they vent to sicep; that she awoke this morning from a blow on her head, and saw her husband standing over her with a bar of iron; that she escaped from the bedroom and went to another part of the house to bathe her forehead; that she heard a fall, and groans and struggling in the bedroom, and cautiously returned towards it. bedroom, and cautiously returned towards it, when she saw her husband reclining on the floor, bleeding from a terrible gash in his throat. She raised an alarm, and the neighbors coming in found him dead in the position described. The deceased served during the War, and suffered a mutilation by a gun-shot wound. He was also lame from injuries received, and was extremely jealous of his wife. His business was that of a cigar manufacturer.

The investigation by the Coroner's Jury established these facts substantially. There were suspicious that the wile's story might be false, and that it was a case of murder, not of suicide. A young man who had been charged by deceased with undue intimacy with Mrs. Van Egn was examined, but, no evidence was produced to complicate bim in the imagined crime. It was proved also that the deceased had frequently threatened suicide, and the verdict was in accordance with the facts.

A LITTLE FORM. Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

Sprangrist, Ill., Aug. 8.—Adjutant-General Hilliard having written Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, asking permission for the entry into that state of armed companies or militle, purCRIMINAL NEWS.

Remarkable Experience of the Negro at Franklin, Tenn.

General Wisdom of a Determina tion to Never Say Die.

Just How Closely a Man May Rub Against Death and Live.

The Sting Pulled Out of a Dangerous Sewing-Machine Man.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL LYNCHING. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Calvin Beatty he colored man who was taken from the Frankin Jail at night by a mob to lynch him for ar alleged outrage upon the person of a 6-year-old girl, was brought here this morning and lodged in jail for safety against future violence. He is badly wounded in the side by 100 No. 3 shot and in the wrist by a pistol ball. His condition is so critical that it is problematical whether h will live or die. He was much exhausted whe he reached here, and talks with great pain. He lowever, gave the following graphic story of his

he reached here, and talks with great pain. He, however, gave the following graphic story of his miraculous escape:

When they rushed me outside the jail they put me up behind a man and rode rapidly away. When they rushed me outside the jail they put me up behind a man and rode rapidly away. When they name to a tree one said: "Here's a good place; let's hang him here." But all said: 'It's too bushy here. Let's go further." So they rode on until the man who had me said: "Here, fellows, let's hang the d—d nieger. I don't want him to ride behind me all night. I'm getting d—d thred of him." So they stopped at a hickory tree. One of them climbedlit, threw a rope over a limb, and placed the noses around my neck. The man in the tree then fetched it a jerk and it choked me mighty bad. The moon was down and it was very dark. Between fifty and sixty were around me. I got my right hand out of the rope to which my left was tied behind me, and slipped it easy like up to the rope on my neck, and worked it, unbeknownst to them, until I got it around my ears and off my neck. Then the man in the tree says. 'What are you standing away off there for, you d—n fool? Come close, 'and the man kicked his horse and made him get close to the tree, and the man in the ree threw the end of the rope down, and says: 'Catch hold, there.' They canght the rope, and I looked round to see where to jump. So, when the men rode off to let me swing, I fetched a big jump and lit right among the horses. The man up the tree says: 'The d—n nigger is gone! Look out there.'' I got down among the horses, and they were afraid they would shoot one another. At last I saw an opening, and I darted through. One man says: 'Here he goes!' and then they began to shoot, and that binded me. They shot in my face and all around me—never heard the like. While they were shooting I ranifagainet an old stump and fell just as a heap of them shot. At last, one man shot me in the side. He galioped up close to me and fired. I felt, and he says: 'The got him.' But that made me j

jump again, and then I came to a rail fence, and I saw there was a rock fence by it. I jumped over that and I got mighty weak and didn't go but a few steps before I fell in a clover patch. I lay still and heard them hunting and shooting all around, but they didn't find me. I lay there until 11.0 clock yesterday morning, and I got so bad off for some water I walked and crawled through some beech-woods and got to a black man's house. Told nim not to tell where I was, but he got scared, and said if I died there the white folks would get after him. A VIPER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 8.—Some six week ago a young man calling himself Harry Mon-tague, brother of the actor, came to this piace on his travels as a sewing-machine repairer. He followed the duties of such trade for about a week, when he was suddenly taken ill. serted that he was a victim of the Ashtabula orror, and numerous marks and bruises upor his person justified the claim. During the ter days of his serious filness, being an entire stranger, he was kindly cared for by Mrs. Wattels, the proprietress of the boarding-house where he stopped, as well as by her daughter Ella. As soon as he becam convalescent be suddenly and mysteriously left with some \$400 worth of jewelry and money. Every means to seeing his arrest failed. Last Friday. Ella, the daughter, received a letter from him dated Menasha, Wis., in which he stated that his conscience was too much for him, and desired to settle up on such terms as she should dictate in a letter by return mail to Dabkes. The officers not hely solly is over the Oshkosh. The officers not being able to leave for Wisconsin, Eliastarted and found an order at the Oshkosh Post-Office to send letters for Harry Montague to Appleton, Wis. She proceeded alone to that point, and, securing there for the first time the aid of officers, she had him arrestfirst time the aid of officers, she had him arrested. A requisition was secured, and the young man was brought here yesterday. The property and money will all be recovered, it is thought. This ungrateful thief will lie in jail until the September term of Court, and then, in the language of Col. Wattels. "He will go over the road for ten years." Miss Ella Wattels receives the commendation of the entire community for her daring and successful trip in bringing to justice so base a scoundrel.

ATTEMPTED, DIABOLISM. To the Editor of The Tribune. CRESCENT CITY, Ia., Aug. 3.-Quiet a breez vas recently created in the usually quiet town hip of Hazel Dell, this (Pottawatomie) county Iwo little girls, one the daughter of George lough, and the other the daughter of Joseph Butler, -aged respectively 6 and 7 years, -wer net on the road, on their way home from school, by one Albert Cafferty, aged 17 years he son of a near neighbor of the parents of the little girls. He made improper proposals to them, and, by coaxing and profuse promises of them, and, by coaxing and profuse promises of candy, toys, etc., succeeded in getting them to accede to his hellish proposals. They, being so young, and so well acquainted with Cafferty, did not know there was anything wrong in doing as he requested. But, as good luck would have it, Mr. George Houzh came along the road just in time to prevent Cafferty from injuring the children,—Cafferty having his clothing partly off when Mr. Hough came up. Mr. Hough and Mr. Butler took Cafferty to his father, and told him, if he would give the boy a good thrashing, they would let it pass, but, he refused to do so. Hough and Butlerthen got a good cowhide, and proceeded to give young Cafferty a castigation that he will remember, and will probably carry the marks of, as long as he lives. General verdict, served him right.

LAMONT.

LAMONT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Phil. ADELPHIA Aug. 8.—James M. Lamont who is widely known as a bass-singer in negro minstrel quartettes, shot and fatally wounded William Revel, a retired negro delineator, in bar-room fight to-night. The issue between the men was the payment for drinks. Revel re constrated with Lamont, and threatened to have him ejected. By way of reply, Lamont pulled his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the groin. Lamont was arrested before he got out of the room and maintains a sullen silence when questioned. He formerly sang in Haverly's ministries, appearing in all the large cities of the United States and Canadas, and was cines of the United States and Canadas, and wa also a feature with the entertainments furnished by Birch, Wambold & Bactus, the San Francisco Minstrels, and with Hooley's in Chicago and Cincinnati. Revel was a lesser light, but some years ago was well known in the East.

WILL BE BROUGHT BACK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—George Smith, alias White, and Julia Smith, allas White, two of the shop-lifters who were arrested here Sunday, and shown to be Chicago thieves, were to-day de shown to be Chicago thieves, were to-day de-livered over to J. C. Hersiff, who came to re-claim them on a forfelted ball-bond. Hersiff went bail for these parties when they were taken from the dollet Fraitentiary on a writ of error, and they fied the State. Three members of this gang were sent to the Workhouse for various periods.

CASHIER CONANT. Boston, Mass., Aug. 8.—The case of Roya B. Comant, the defaulting Cashier of the Elfo National Bank, came up this morning on coatinuance. Conant was arraigned, and, waying examination, was held in \$20,000 for she September term of the District Court.

BURGLARS Dixon, Ill., Aug. 8. Liest night three of ou esidences were entered by burglers. To-day Deputy-Sheriff Farrand and City-Mershal Woodatt arrested in the timber, a short distance from this city, four suspicious characters who proved to be the robbers. The property was

MANY THANKS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Johnny Lamb, who was arrested with Allen and Raggio for robbing Wheeler's store a few years ago, and who is regarded as an active if not a desperate criminal, was released from the House of Correction here to

day on the expiration of a term to which he was sentenced for till-tapping. The Chief of Police warned him to jump the city, and he took the cars for Chicago. CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Boston, Aug. 8.—The Journal publishes a report that John G. Sinclair, of Bethiehem, N H., is charged with forging indorsem notes. Sinclair's embarrassments grew out of his connection with the Waumbeck Lumber Company, and other operati

Special Dispatch to The Tribune OMARIA, Neb., Aug. 8 .- Parrish, the man wh was held to testify against Carroll, when Carroll should be brought from Chicago to be tried for an Omaha robbery, has skipped out, taking advantage of the liberties allowed at the jail.

WASHINGTON.

The South Carolina Revenue Case ican and African Commercial Company Sitting Bull-Serving Without Pay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8 .- Special-cou sel Earl, who was delayed in his return to Greenville, S. C., has arrived there, and decided to make immediate demand for the delivery to the United States Marshal of the revenue offi cers confined at that place. If this request agaiff refused he will proceed at on habeas corpus, to secure possession of the prisoners. The Treasury Department has information that the authorities intend to make no re sistance in these cases, except to contest the stoutly in the United States Courts as soon as they are formally transferre The State authorities have some fear that a mob may attempt to that a mob may attempt to take the matter into its own hands at some stage of the proceedings. But for this they will prepare themselves, and it is no longer believed here that any serious trouble will occur.

A Greenville dispatch says: "This evening United States Marshal Wallace went to the jail and made a demand upon Sheriff Gilreath for the prisoners, Kane, Durham, and Moore, confined for the murder of Amos Ladd. The Sheriff said: 'I shall offer no resistance, but according to my conception of duty I cannot give them up. There hang the keys.'"

The Marshal took the keys, and the prisoners were then brought down stairs by the Marshal were then brought down stairs by the Marsha and delivered to the Sheriff, with the commit

and delivered to the Sherilf, with the commitment issued by the Marshal. The Sherilf thereupon took the prisoners in charge and turned
them over to the jailer, who remanded them to
their cells. Sherilf Gilreath acted under instructions from the Governor.

The President to-day, in conversation over the
prospect of Republican success in the Petersburg (Va.) District, made a significant remark
in reference to the Democratic Postmaster in
this city. Jorgensen, the Republican nominee,
said to the President that he supposed that the
Postmaster was afraid to render him any assistance on account of the President's Civil-Service
order. The President replied that he need have
no fears so long as he did not allow his political
work to interfere with his official duties.

The Hon Richard H. Cain, member of Congress
from the Second South Carolina District, with
Samuel R. Watts and Benjamin F. Porter, have
filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for
the District of Columbia an incorporation in
the name of the American & African Commercial Company, having for its main objects the
days long and increasing of trade with the

ent issued by the Marshal. The Sheriff there

cial Company, having for its main objects the developing and increasing of trade with the United States and Africa. The capital stock is Our authorities have decided not to treat with Our authorities have decided not to treat with Sitting Bull upon his arrival in this country, but to arrest him, with his principal followers, and hold them as prisoners of war. There is con-siderable disastisfaction here with the course pursued by the Canadian authorities in this matter, since his leaving their dominions at will when his presence is not desired in the United States can lead only to trouble for our authori-

States can lead only to trouble for our authorities, and really makes Canada simply a place of refuge for hostile Indians within reach of our Northern borders.

After the adjournment of Congress, Secretary Evarts weste, to Meredith Read, Charge d'Affaires at 'Gréece, that Congress had failed to make an appropriation for the salary of his diffice. He was, however, informed that this did not legally abolish the office, and that if he could afford it, and was so disposed, he could remain at his post and continue to exercise its remain at his post and continue to exercise its duties. To this Read has replied that he thinks it important that the United States Governit important that the United States Government should have a representative in Greece just at the present time, and that he will remain without pay. He says that the complications in that quarter just now are such as for the first time to enable him to render really valuable service to his Government, and on this account he decides to remain 4 and pay his own expenses. Thus far since this Administration came in power, there have been fifty-four Civil-Service remoitions in the Diplomatic and Consular service, and in every case the State Department has information that the system of promotion has information that the system of promotion adopted has worked well. This has decided the Secretary of State to adhere to it in all cases where it is practicable, and hereafter promotion for merit in that service will be the rule and not the exception.

for merit in that service and the exception.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. S.—The demand for standard silver dollars is steadily increasing. Within the present week banks have called for \$300,000. There is little demand for the cortificates for silver dollars, which have been rinted to the extent of \$19,000,000. The Solicitor-General, to whom application for the removal of Justice Bennett, of Dakota. was referred, reports that there is no case calling for such action. The Attorney-General Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day, \$1,428,600.

THE COAL-MINERS.

A General Strike Agreed Upon. DUNELLEN, N. J., Aug. 8 .- In accordance with the programme of the Miners' National Organization, it has been agreed that a general strike shall be made on or about the 15th inst. The trouble in the coal regions of Pennsylvanis will be started in all probability in the Lehigh region. The cause is the operators refusing to region. The cauraise the wages.

MASONIC MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8.—The annu meeting of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society was held to-day. The foilowing Directors were elected: W. W. Woolen, John Love, D. W. Coffin, T. C. Bunting, Austin H. Brown, G. W. Geiger, John Hess, Indianapolis; R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne; W. S. Richey, Muncie. The report of the Secretary for the year ending July 31 shows the number of policies in force in the first division to be 3,212; in the second division. 718. The receipts of the first division are \$230,484.82; the disbursements, \$230,100,55. The receipts in the second division for the year were \$10,107.85; the disbursements, \$9.482.87; cash on hand in the first division, \$18,405.02; in the second division, \$2,271.89. The total surplus of the Society is \$25,303.02. The amount paid in benefits since the organization of the Society, August, 1899, is \$1,657,177.95. There were fifty-seven deaths for the report of the Secretary for the year ending July 177.95. There were fifty-seven deaths for the year, on which \$211,977.35 was paid, an average The average reducti ruuning expenses of the past year over the provious years is \$7,234,63.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 8.—The Hon. Isaac ook, a resident of this county for about thirty years, died at his residence near Marion this morning. He was at one time Judge of the District Court and a prominent atterney.

Suscial Disputch to The Iribane.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. S.—The Hon.
George A. Mitchell, of Cadillac, one of the most prominent lessness men and land-owners in Northern Michigan, died at his home last evening from injuries received from a runaway horse. He was one of the founders of Cadillac, and his death will be a serious blow to that part of the State.

CHAUTAUQUA. FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 8 .- The feature of the exercises to-day was a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, editor of the Christian Advocate. Subject: "The Bible the Prothet of Science."
At 2 o'clock Lowell Mason gave his final readings, and Miss Lillie Kent sang. At 7 the Rev. J. S. Ostrander gave an interesting illustrated lecture on "Bible Manners and Cust trated lecture on "Bible Manners and Cus-toms," assisted by a large number of ladies and

YESTERDAY.

Intense and Stifling Heat of the First Half of the Day.

Coming of a Saving Storm Just in Time

to Rescue Thousands. The Big Blow a Trifle Blustering, but

Well-Intentioned

Cool Weather Prophesied by the Persons Hired for That Purpose.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 8.-A terrific storm swept over this city about 11 o'clock this morn ing, breaking several yachts from their m ings and doing considerable damage. Charle . Gregory, son of the Hon. J. C. Gregory, and Harry Robbins were in a skiff pulling across from Lake Side when the storm struck them, filling the boat with water. They locked hand across the sunken boat, from whence they were rescued by Capt. Bradford, a fisherman. The thermometer went down from 86 to 73. John Sauk, a workman in Hausman's brewery, complained of being sick Tuesday afternoon, and was permitted to visit his home in Pleasant Branch. Yesterday morning he died, having been taken with a fit while walking home on the country road from Middleton Station to the Branch. The sickness was induced by coming too suddenly from a cool cellar into the blazing sun.

MENDOTA, ILL. MENDOTA, Ill., Aug, 8.—A hurricane bur over this city this afternoon which is reported as having laid the corn flat on the ground and done much injury to trees, sheds, fences, and other farm property a few miles south and east of here. Dark clouds of blinding dust were raised in the streets and mounted high in the turned day into night. Its approach was her alded by a rumbling roar, resembling file-firing by a battalion of infantry. A heavy rain-storm followed, and the thermometer fell from 95 to 70. There was no change indicated by the

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8.—The weather opened extremely warm this morning, the hear eing greater than during the recent heate term, though the air was not so oppressive and debilitating as it was here. No fatal sun strokes are reported. The standard thermome-ters ranged from 92 to 93. In exposed situa-tions on the streets, and not where radiation in-tensified the temperature, it was as high as 104 and 106. Occasional breezes this afternoon made it more composed his

TERRE HAUTE, IND. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The day has een intensely bot,-102 degrees in the shad was registered, excelling the very sultry weath er of the past eight days. A heavy rain-storm came about 5 o'clock p. m., and broke the extreme heat with a vigorating coolness,—a change appreciated by all.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—Belleville and Norwood were visited this afternoon by very heavy storms, accompanied by thunder and hail, and great damage was done to crops. In Norwood houses and barns were leveled, and severa

OMAHA. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8 .- To-day was the hot test of the season, over 100 degrees. There were four cases of prostration by heat, one probably fatal.

NASHVILLE, TENN. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Isanc Weakley (colored baker), died of sunstroke at 6 p. m. INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9-1 a. m.-Indications-For Tennessee and the Ohio Vailey, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, south erly winds, varing to westerly, stationary or lower temperature, falling followed by rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy

weather and frequent rains, warm, southwest-erly, veering to colder northwest winds, falling

followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, variable winds, mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, rising barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, Aug. 8.

Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. Weather 6:53 a:m. 29.795 76 77 S. W. 5 Fair. 11:18 a.m. 29.748 86 58 S. W. 8 Cloudy. 2:00 p.m. 29.748 80 62 S. W. 20 Thre't'g 3:53 p.m. 29.740 79 65 S. W. 8 11 Fair. 8:00 p.m. 29.691 74 76 S. W. 8 Clear. 10:18 p.m. 29.694 74 81 S. W. 7 (Clear.

YELLOW FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Eleven deaths and hirty-four new cases in the past twenty-four hours. Total deaths, 106. The Postmaster has directed to let he mails excluded by the Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas quarantine, accumulate in the office here till the quarantine is mised.

naised.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Seventeen cases of fever have occurred at Port Eads. Of these one died, one recovered, and fifteen are under treatment. Being seized with panic, the Engineer and Gang Foreman took a boat vesterday for Mobile, and the laborers left, many of them coming to this city. Two, on arriving here, were reported sick, and admitted to the Charity Hospital. Work at the jettles is reported entirely suspended. The lighthouse keeper, his wife, and daughter, are down with the fever.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Arrived, steamship laine, from Bremen; Celtic, from Liverpool. A New Dictionary.

The following are extracts from a new dic-tionary which is announced by a Michigan newspaper: Coin-n. Printed paper; paper money; irre-Coin—n. Printed paper; paper money; irredeemable paper.

Example.—"The United States solemnly pledges its faith for the redemotion of United States notes in coin."—Act of March 18, 1869. This word was formerly used in the sense of stamped metal having an intrinsic value and issued by the Government as a guaranty of its weight and purity; but in this sense it is now obsolete. All the older authorities, as Webster, Worcester, Etc., are erroneous and misleading. For examples of the correct use of the word, see speeches of Willard, Field, and other reformers.

the word, see specches of whitard, Field, and other reformers.

Coin—v. L. To stamp, to print, to impress. As to coin paper money. [See authorities above cited.]

Enganyles—To coin newspapers; the lover coined a kiss upon the lips of his betrothed; the immense mill daily coins ten thousand yards of calco; the noble steed coined the earth with his feet.

feet.
CONTINENTAL—B. Currency formerly issued on the greenback blan, based on the faith and resources of the coutinent. The prototype of the proposed coin. The best currency the world has ever seen.
Example.—"Not worth a continental."
MONPOLY—B. Anything in which all are free to engage. A business occur to all. The

National Banks of the United States are ravel, etc., are monopolies.

Here again all the former standard aut des are grossly misleading, giving the signification exactly opposite to its

a signification exactly opposite to its true sense.

RESUMPPION—n. Robbery; confiscation; an preme foliy; madness; attempting impossibilities. As resumption of specie-payments.

RESUME—v. t. To rob; to plunder; to confiscate.

Examples.—The United States are about to resume specie-payments. The bank, having temporarily suspended, has again resumed payment of its notes. The farmer has recovered me health and resumed his business.

PHOSPERITY—n. Running into debt; living beyond one's means; speculation; investing in unprofitable enterprises.

Example.—During the War our national practive was unparalleled.

STATESMAN—n. A greenback politician; one who misleads the masses or deludes them with a fraudulent cufrency; one that robs the public of a thousand dollars that he may gain one.

TILDEN'S FUTURE PLANS.

Democratic View of Their Working.

New York Tribuns, Aug. 8.

"Samuel J. Tilden has had his private pr feal machine in full blast for more than an months," said an influential Democrat rester day, "but I have good Democratic information for the basis of a belief that his machine is a what it used to be, and that it is making ve little headway, -not enough to counteract the set-back he and his friends received at the State Convention a little less than a year ago."
Outside of Tammany circles, " it was asked.

"is he not as strong as formerly?"
"I think not; far from it. Democrats now begin to know him. So long as his system of political burrowing and wire-pulling was suc-cessful and sufficient for success, he passed for a great man. Well, he is a most remarkable But when be was caught in a pinch be his true character. A great many De think that if the party was cheated out of the Presidency by fraud. Tilden's indecision and emporizing were mainly responsible for it."

What is he doing now ?" "I learn through private so Tilden is doing all he can to effect a reconciliation with Chief-Justice Church, of the Court of Appeals, and his friends. This is a very politic nove, for outside the city there is no single Democrat in the State who has the personal following that Judge Church commands. It is reporte that Tilden's overtures, thus far, have been coldly received, and I don't think that they will succeed. It is an old saving that 'a burst chik dreads the fire.' Judge Church has had experi dreads the fire.' Judge Church has had experience with Tilden's fire. He remembers that when he declined the offered nomination for Governor, and showed considerable friendliness to Mr. Tilden, the latter, after obtaining the Gubernatorial nomination, and then an election, began at once to undermine Judge Church's political influence, probably fearing that the latter might be an obstacle in the my of Tilden's higher ambition. Among other things, Tilden tried to convey the impression that the Court of Appeals was friendly to members of the Canal Ring. This gave great offense to Judge Charch."

"What is the basis of the treaty of pesce that Tilden proposes?"

"What is the basis of the treaty of peace that Tilden proposes?"

"It is said that he offers to use his influence to make Church United States Senator. Or if the Chief-Justice is not ambitious in that direction, Tilden is willing to help one of Judge Church's friends. This is a fair indication of the strait Tilden finds himself in. When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; when the devil was well, the devil a monk was he.' That has been Tilden's policy toward Judge Church. Now that he finds himself weak in his own ranks he is conciliatory."

"Is Chief-Justice Church ambitions of going to the United States Senate!"

"The impression prevails that he is not. This argument has been used to influence him to surrender the position he now holds. Tilden's friends have said to him that he is now getting to that age when the labor of his position is too great; that Judges of the Court of Appeals have been short-lived, and that the chance to a more varied and social life, such as that of United States Senator, would probably prolong his usefulness."

nis usefulness."
"Why should Tilden start in so early in the State canvass?"

"He knows that his Presidential fortune probably depend on his controlling the Democratic State Convention. Last year's defeat also taugat him the uncertainty of conventions. He felt sure of having everything his own way, and intended for himself even the gratification of keeping the Tammany delegation and of the convention. Then he was a few of the convention.

keeping the Tammany delevationent of the convention. Then he went off to Europe, so as to appear to be a silent spectator of party differences. A Democrat who was in Paris when the news came that the Convention had blaced Mr. Tilden's friends, Bigelow and Fairchild, on the snelf, told me, a few days ago, how the Gramerey-Park Chief received the news.

"Mr. Tilden, John Bigelow, and Abram S. Hewitt," the speaker continued, "were samtering along the Boulevards, the day of the Convention, or the morning after, when they were met by a prominent Democratic politician of the State. Mr. Hewitt, knowing that this gentleman got the news as quickly as anybody, stepped in advance of his friends and saked if there was any news from the Convention. 'Yes,' replied the gentleman, 'Mr. Tilden's triends have been beaten,' I feared it,' answered Mr Hewitt, 'but say nothing about it to Tilden; let him find it out himself; he will be disappointed and morose, and keep up under a cloud for the day.' As soon as Mr. Tilden came up, he suspected there was news, and inquired. "slaven't you heard fit' the gentleman asked; 'your friends have been defeated in the Convention.' I am told that Mr. Tilden's face turned pale and his chin dropped. He turned to John Bigelow and sail: 'This comes of my listening to the advice of friends. If I had been on the field this thing would not have happened.' They then waiked toward Mr. Tilden's hotel, Mr. Tilden making would not have happened.' They then walked toward Mr. Tilden's hotel, Mr. Tilden making a running bitter commentary on some of hi friends in the State, saying that if this one had done this and that one that, they might hav

toward Mr. Tilden's notel, Mr. Tilden making a running bitter commentary on some of his friends in the State, saying that if this one had done this and that one that, they might have changed the complexion of the delegations and controlled the Convention. At the hotel Mr. Tilden found private dispatches confirming his defeat. For the remainder of the day he was almost speechless, and walked about with the apparently vecant and unreadable expression frequently seen on his countequance when he is vexed or is engaged in some deep thinking."

"Who are doing the major part of Mr. Tilden's work now?"

"Edgar K. Apgar, who has been made the beneficiary of an appropriation of \$5,000, I believe, to inspect the charitable institutions of the State, and William H. Gordon, Past Warden of this city, are busy traveling over the State, stirring up Mr. Tilden's friends; also, the business manager of the Albany Argus. Smith Weed is probably exerting himself to the same purpose. He and ex-Mayor Wickham to yield for the summer are at the Elberon, at Long Branch. Corporation Counsel Whitney is hving there, and Henry F. Dimock is said to be frequently at the Tilden council frees."

"What very prominent Democrats are dissatisfied with Mr. Tilden!"

Ex-Goy. Seymour is one. He has arrived at that age when political disappointment sours a man's disposition. He sits at his country-seat near Utica, and grumbles occasionally at the present order of things, like Charles Francis Adams at Quiner. Seymour has been the pet of his party. His appearance at a Convention was the signal for an uproor of applause. He wanted to be Governor and they didn't compel him to accept the nonmation. Naturally he is displeased to see Tilden step in and take the position he has always held in the party. Then he charges the defeat, in the last Convention, of Fairchild, who married his niece, to Tilden and Tammany Hait, the accusation of mismanagement of State politics and the overthrow of Fairchild. Mr. Seymour's feelings, if correctly reported, are not an encou correctly reported, are not an encouraging for Mr. Tilden."

The Sort of Hair-Pins They Are Roston Woman's Journal.

In reference to a recent newspaceritem, which asserts that "A wast majority of the girl sighests at Vassar College sacrifice health to fashion." Prof. Maria Mitchell writes: "No statement can be made which is more unjust to the girls of Vassar. They are, almost all, hardworking, studious, carnest girls, and I doubt if one-half of them know anything about the fashions." In the thirteen years that I have spent at Vassar College, I know of no case of a marrifice of 'health to fashion.'"

The dowry of the late Queen Mercedes was returned to her father, the Due de Montpensier, by King Alphonso, but the Duke refused to retve it. The King thought that in retaining it he was doing an injustice to the children of his brothers-in-law, but the Duke was decided on the point. The King therefore retains the palace of Castileja de la Cuesta, near Seville, and the jewels of his late wife. The undoney received the jewels of his late wife. The name has been appropriated to the poor

Decision as to t of 1873

THE CO

Judge Loomis Holds Constitu the Sturges Case-

ments, Bankru CITY TAXES JUDGE LOOMIS'
Judge Loomis delivered day afternoon upon the ment against lands and delinquent for the city tax. The application was man provisions of an act of the oved May 5, 1877, an for the assessment, levy, taxes, or taxes that were a lected by incorporated change and by virtue of the state of the stat objectors had made a vo

etc. A great many object to the rendition of judgm dence in support of their the introduction of which the city object. Nominal question presented was of the offered evidence; sides, by tacit consent, I ment upon the theory introduced, and thus the the broadest and most attacking not only the val the proceedings on the authorities of the city assessed and levied, or at and levied, but also the law itself. that the act was invalid, special legislation, and of Sec. 22, Art. II. of the

of Sec. 22. Art. II. of the provides for the reassessition of back takes only fewhich have attempted the retofore under Bill 300, is not therefore a generate. This position was case of the lowa Railros Soper, 39 Iowa, 112, where stitutional provision, the lowa decided such an act not a special act. and the limits had passed on a sease of Hundley vs. The limits of Hundley vs. The limits had passed on a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had passed on a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had passed on a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had passed on a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had passed on a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had passed on a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been an act had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been an act had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of Hundley vs. The limits had been a sease of had been Lincoln Park, of Ill., coardinate judicial notice, nor with the judicial notice, nor with the judicial notice, nor with the incorporated of falling within the conditact were entitled to avail therefore it was not, in special, but of uniform of twas claimed, however the property of the judicial statute, and rebe retrospective. Numer to show this. The power municipal purposes for to show this. The power municipal purposes for doubtedly existed, not u (Bill 300), but under the eral revenue laws then it legal, but the means atte enforce its collection were was defectively applied the power of the Legis defects,—to provide a real tempt on the part of the a tax unon the city by itseli, and not by the mu cause it arbitrarily requestify to the County Cl was required, etc., for m was required, etc., for a the year or years for w claimed, and required claimed, and required the certain the rate per cent tion of that year. In Legislature levied the tar the corporate authoritie function of carrying out therefore the act was in 10, Art. IX. of the Constitut "the General Assen taxes upon municipal edid not so understand the remedial,—did not purposition, or any new remedial. right, or any new remed burden that the corpo city had not already impose upon themselv the defective procee the defective proceeding time for the enforcement. It was claimed that the VIOLATED THE PRINCE haid down in Sec. 10 of A stitution. There did not any want of uniformity erry in the levy or associamed that there was a this, that the act provide the taxes imposed, the credit those who had money under the original the amount of such paym money voluntarily paid the levied could not be recovered in the provide that the act provide the provide that the such paym money voluntarily paid to be recovered in the provide that the provide t attempt was made to the party who paid the the party who paid the should receive no credit should be compelled to posecond time? The very sition was to his mind the and common bonesty. The and ought to be allowed apprehended, definitely a Court of this State in Building Company vs. Cheredit for voluntary pay statute was not only proton and equitable. Neith or extinguishment of the incit. or obligation of the indiv ment to the city, with inhibition contained in ment to the city, with inhibition contained in of the Constitution, as we debtedness, liability, or dividuals was to pay the the same was not releast the General Assembly the statute, but by the of the amount required it selves. He did not thin it redits amounted to the

> of the individual making same taxes (as the city bound to do) was to ret the Union Building Asso. White there was comind as to the validity of spects, yet he had no viction of its invalidity in delaring it unconstit not so declare unless an beyond a reasonable doe son to believe, from the time occupied in disc and the zeal of the part the learned counsel for such an abiding convict the act as would warrait void if sitting on the He then came to the of APPLICATION He then came to the came to the came to the existing state of Iessing that he found a upon any of the precedimed, among other counsel, that the amous mon Council to the 1877, were largely in exquired to be raised by the expenditures of 1878 amounts were based ordinances passed in amounts mentioned an propriations were not corporate purposes; the legal on the facine excess of the limitatiof the city contained in being to pay indebted. of the city contained in being to pay indebted in being to pay indebted in Constitution. In other that the language of the mon Council to "ascer mon Council to "ascer in the roise by taxation for said city " for the yewere claimed, meant as was estimated by the 4 vance would be needed as evidenced by the app the first quarter of each but the amount which for municipal purpose which amounts were causertained, as it was a and not of future estimated the said of the said council to th

credits amounted to the a debt owing by the cit To say that the giving

had paid these same tax fore the Enabling act 1

the creation of a debt, than the recognition payment to the extingt of the individual makin

inks of the United States are mi are monopolies.

in all the former standard authorirossly misleading, giving the word
tion exactly opposite to its true

ron—n. Robbery; confiscation; au, c; madness; attempting impossibilisenmption of specie-payments.

-v. t. To rob; to plunder; to con-

aparalleled.

m—n. A greenback politician; one
is the masses or deludes them with
currency; one that robs the public
ad dollars that he may gain one. N'S FUTURE PLANS.

See York Tribune. Aug. 8.

J. Tilden has had his private polit. in full blast for more than six ald an influential Democrat yester-have good Democratic Information of a belief that his machine is not to be, and that it is making very and his friends received at the on a little less than a year ago."

of Tammany circles," it was asked, as strong as formerly?"
not; far from it. Democrats now bw him. So long as his system of rrowing and wire-pulling was suc-sufficient for success, he passed for Well he is a most remarkable. erfully fertile in expedients, ter. A great many Democrats the party was cheated out of the by fraud. Tilden's indecision and were mainly responsible for it."
through prison

through private sources that Mr.
ng all he can to effect a reconciliaef-Justice Church, of the Court of
his friends. This is a very politic
eside the city there is no single Demside the city there is no single Dem-tate who has the personal following hurch commands. It is reported overtures, thus far, have been I, and I don't think that they will s an old saying that 'a burnt child d.' Judge Church has had experi-lden's fire. He remembers that ned the offered nomination for ined the offered nomination for of showed considerable friendilness by the latter, after obtaining the almomination, and then an election, is to undermine Judge Church's mence, probably fearing that the be an obstacle in the way of Til-ambition. Among other things, to convey the impression that the peals was friendly to members of Ring. This gave great offense to h."

that he offers to use his influence reb United States Senator. Or if tice is not ambitious in that direct willing to help one of Judge nds. This is a fair indication of den finds himself in. When the lek, the devil a monk would be; if was well, the devil a monk was tas been Tilden's policy toward. Now that he finds himself weak naks he is conclilatory."

Justice Church ambitious of going 1 States Senate?"

been used to influence him to been used to influence him to sursolution he pow holds. Tilden's
aid to him that he is now getting
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ages of the Court of Appeals have
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nd social life, such as that of
Senator, would probably prolong

this ever thing his ewn way, and imself even the gratification of mmany delegation out of the con-n he went off to Europe, so as to

n be went off to Europe, so as to a silent spectator of party differencerat who was in Paris when the ten convention had placed Mr. a, Bigelow and Fairchild, on the a, a few days ago, how the Gradef received the news.

John Bigelow, and Abram S. speaker continued, "were saunhe Boulevards, the day of the the morning after, when they prominent Democratic politician Mr. Hewitt, knowing that this the news as quickly as anybody, vance of his friends and asked if y news from the Convention. the gentleman, 'Mr. Tilden's seen beaten,' 'I feared it,' answift, 'but say nothing about let him find it out himber disappointed and morose, der a cloud for the day.' As soon ame up, he suspected there was ired. "playen't you heard it?' asked; 'your friends have been e Convention.' I am told that acc turned pale and his chin urned to John Bigelow and said: I my listening to the advice of had been on the field this thing happened.' They then walked leu's hotel, Mr. Tilden making a commentary on some of his atte, saying that if this one had commentary on some of his ate, saying that if this one had hat one that, they might have applexion of the delegations, and Convention. At the hotel Mr. divate dispatches contirming his a remainder of the day he was and walked about with the at and unreadable expression on his countenance when he is ged in some deep thinking." Single the major part of Mr. Til-

gar, who has been made the appropriation of \$5,000, I bethe charitable institutions of illiam H. Gordon, Past Warden busy traveling over the State, liden's friends; also, the busif the Albany Argus. Smith exerting himself to the same I ex-Mayor Wickham bay fret. Tilden, whose headquarters are at the Elberon, at Long tion Counsel Whitney is living F. Dunock is said to be iredden council fires."

ominent Democrats are dissatiated?

'Ur is one. He has arrived at

ur is one. He has arrived at titled disappointment sours a He sits at his country-seat trumbles occasionally at the things, like Charles Francis Seymour has been the pet appearance at a Convention an uproar of applause. He ident and failed. He wanted d they didn't compel him to ation. Naturally he is distenstep in and take the posiheld in the party. Then he in the last Convention, of tried his niece, to Tilden and e accusation of mismanage-liden. Mr. Seymour is defais plazza with his handa, and bewalling the present state politics and the overlare politics and the overlare not an encouraging sign

Hair-Pins They Are: Mair-Pins They Are:
Woman's Journal.
Tecent newspaner item, which
not majority of the girl stuCollège acrifice health to
aria Mitchell writes: "No
node which is more unjust to
They are, aimost all, hardcarnest girls, and I doubt if
know anything about the
thriteen years that I have
lege, I know of no case of a
to fashion.""

edes' Dowry.

Inte Queen Mercedes was er, the Duc de Montpensier, but the Duke refused to rethought that in retaining it astre to the children of his the Duke was decided on a therefore retains the palacuesta, near Seville, and wife. The money received to the poor.

Decision as to the City Taxes of 1873-'4.

THE COURTS.

edge Loomis Holds that the Law Is Constitutional.

the Sturges Case--- Record of Judgments, Bankruptcies, Etc.

CITY TAXES OF 1873-'74. JUDGE LOOMIS' DECISION.

Judge Loomis delivered his decision yester

alternoon upon the application for judge a against lands and lots alleged to be delinquent for the city taxes of 1873 and 1874.

The application was made, he said, under the s of an act of the General Assembly, red May 5, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877 assessment, levy, and collection of back for the assessment of the col-leted by incorporated cities in former years under and by virtue of unconstitutional laws, A great many objections had been filed the rendition of judgment, and counsel for objectors had made a voluminous offer of evi-dence in support of their various objections, to ction of which evidence counsel fo city object. Nominally, therefore, the only gestion presented was as to the admissibility of the offered evidence; but counsel upon both sides, by tacit consent, had conducted the argument upon the theory that the evidence was introduced, and thus the argument had assumed adest and most comprehensive scope stacking not only the validity and regularity of the proceedings on the part of the corporate assessed and levied, or attempted to be assessed and levied, but also the constitutionality of the law itself.

IT WAS CLAIMED BY THE OBJECTORS that the act was invalid, because it was local or special legislation, and therefore in violation of Sec. 22. Art. II. of the Constitution, in that it special legislation, and therefore in violation of Sec. 22. Art. II. of the Constitution, in that it provides for the reassessment, levy, and collection of back takes only for incorporated cities which have attempted to collect these taxes beretofore under Bill 300, and have failed, and is not therefore a general law for the whole State. This position was fully answered by the case of the Iowa Railroad Land Company vs. Soper, 39 Iowa, 112, where, under a similar Constitutional provision, the Supreme Court of Iowa decided such an act to be a general and not a special act. and the Supreme Court of Illinois had passed on a similar question in the case of Hundley vs. The Commissioners of Lincoln Park, 67 ill., 559. The Court could not take judicia notice, nor was it able to say that Chicago was the only incorporated city that "has attempted to assess, levy, or collect taxes for any year of years prior to 1877, under and by virtue of any unconstitutional law," etc. All the incorporated cities within the State Ialling within the conditions specified in the

for any year or years prior to 1614, under and by virtue of any unconstitutional law," etc. All the incorporated cities within the State talling within the conditions specified in the act were entitled to avail themselves of it, and therefore it was not, in his judgment, local or special, but of uniform operation.

It was daimed, however, that the act was invail because retrospective in its operation, and affecting vested rights. This was a remedial statute, and remedial statutes might be retrospective. Numerous cases were cited to show this. The power to levy city taxes for municipal purposes for 1873 and 1874 undoubtedly existed, not under the City Tax act (Bill 300), but under the City Charter and general revenue laws then in force. The tax was legal, but the means attempted to be used to enforce its collection were illegal; the remedy was defectively applied; and it was within the power of the Legislature to remove the defects,—to provide a remedy.

was defectively applied; and it was within the power of the Legislature to remove the defects,—to provide a remedy.

It was claimed also that the act was an attempt on the part of the Legislature to impose a tax upon the city by the General Assembly liseli, and not by the municipal authorities, because it arbitrarily required the Council to certify to the County Clerk the amount that was required, etc., for municipal purposes for the year or years for which the back taxes were claimed, and required the County Clerk to ascertain the rate per cent, etc., upon the valuation of that year. In other words, that the Legislature levied the tax, and merely invested the corporate authorities with the ministerial function of carrying out the legislative will, and therefore the act was in contravention of Sec. 10. Art. IX. of the Constitution, which provided that "the General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations," etc. He did not so understand the act. It was strictly remedial,—did not purport to create any new right, or any new remedy, or to impose any new burden that the corporate authorities of the city had not already voluntarily attempted to impose upon themselves; but merely legalized the defective proceedings, and extended the time for the enforcement of an existing right.

It was claimed that the act

It was claimed that the act

It was claimed that the act VIOLATED THE PRINCIPLES OF UNIFORMITY laid down in Sec. 10 of Article IX. of the Constitution. There did not appear, so far as shown, any want of uniformity as to persons or property in the levy or assessment. But it was claimed that there was a want of uniformity in this, that the act provided that, in collecting the taxes imposed, the proper officers should credit those who had voluntarily paid their money under the original youd proceedings with money under the original void proceedings with the amount of such payments. It was true that money voluntarily paid to satisfy a tax illegally levied could not be recovered back in an action of law, but would it do to say, where the Legisof iaw, but would it do to say, where the Legislature afterwards legalized the proceedings which made that same tax-levy invalid, and the attempt was made to relevy and collect it, that the party who paid the tax under the void levy should receive no credit for such payment, but should be compelled to pay the entire amount a second time? The very statement of the proposition was to his mind the opposite of uniformity and common honesty. That such credits might and ought to be allowed in such a case was, he apprehended, definitely settled by the Supreme

apprehended, definitely settled by the Subreme Court of this State in the case of the Union Building Company vs. Chicago, 61 III., 459. The credit for voluntary payments allowed by the staute was not only proper, but eminently just and equitable. Neither was it a release or extinguishment of the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of the individuals making the payment to the city, within the meaning of the inhibition contained in Sec. 23 of Art. IV. of the Constitution, as was claimed. The indebtedness, liability, or obligation of these individuals was to pay the municipal taxes, and the same was not released or extinguished by the General Assembly or by the provisions of the statute, but by the payment in good faith of the amount required by the individuals themselves. He did not think the allowance of these credits amounted to the levying of a tax to pay a debt owing by the city to these individuals. To say that the giving of a credit to one who had paid these same taxes in good faith (but before the Enabling act had legalized them) was the creation of a debt, or was anything other than the recognition and application of such payment to the extinguishment of the hability of the individual making the payment for these same taxes (as the city was fairly and justly bound to do) was to repudiate the doctrine in the Union Building Association case.

While there was considerable doubt in bis mind as to the validity of the law in certain respects, yet he had no such clear, strong conviction of its invalidity as would warrant him in declaring it unconstitutional. Courts would not so declare unless an act was shown to be so beyond a reasonable doubt. He had good reason to believe, from the offer of evidence, the time occupied in discussing its admissibility, and the zeal of the particus concerned, that even the learned counsel for the objectors had not such an abiding conviction of the invalidity of the act as would warrant be min pronouncing it void if sitting on the Bench.

He then came to the question of the man

city did not so construe the law. In passing on the question of construction, the Court took a medium view, after Cooley,—that the plain and manifest intent of the Legislature was to provide a way for correcting the errors and inequalities growing out of the previous defective proceedings, and for meeting the exigencies growing out of the glecision which declared these proceedings invalid, and to apportion the assessment and payment of those taxes as nearly equal as possible. A large proportion of the taxpayers had already voluntarily paid these taxes upon the basis of the amount required by the appropriations made, and it seemed to him clear that the Legislature intended the tax should be relevied and extended upon the same basis and valuation as nearly as possible, so that the burden should fail uniformly upon all persons and property. Whether the Legislature was wise or not, or whether it appeared to the mind of the Court to be unnecessary, miscreet, or burdensome to the taxpayer, were not questions for the Court to deather. or burdensome to the taxpayer, were not questions for the Court to decide. So long as non of the constitutional rights of the citizen were violated in the directions prescribed for enforcing the tax the texts. violated in the directions prescribed for enforcing the tax, the taxing power was of supreme authority. The remedy against unwise or unjust modes of taxation was to be sought from the legislative departments of Government, and not from the judiciary.

EVIDENCE.

Holding that the act was constitutional,—was remedial,—that, under the power conference the

Holding that the act was constitutional,—was remedial,—that, under the power conferred, the Council had the right to ascertain the amount that was by their action in 1873 and 1874 required to beraised by taxation for the municipal purposes of those years, and that the question as to the amount thus required was a discretionary one with them, not subject to review by the Court, the objections to the evidence tending to show what the actual expenditures for corporate purposes were in 1873 and 1874, and to the evidence tending to show that the entire amounts of those appropriations were not used or paid out, would be sustained, as would be the objection to the evidence offered to prove the amount of voluntary payments; but evidence tending to show that the amount certified to the County Clerk for either year exceeded the total amount of all appropriations made by the city for such year would be admitted, as the act limited the certificate to that amount; also, evidence showing that any of the items contained in the appropriation ordinances are illegal.

The credit for this substantial victory for the

legal.
The credit for this substantial victory for the city is in great measure due to the able present ation of the law by Frank Adams and Corpora-tion-Counsel Bonfield.

IN GENERAL.

THE STURGES CASE. The argument on the motion to dissolve th temporary injunction in the case of William N. Sturges vs. The Board of Trade came up yes terday morning before Judge Farwell, accord

ing to agreement.

At the opening of the court Mr. Monroe wanted to know something definite about the proposition of Judge Lawrence that the present argument should be considered a final hearing, from which an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court.

Judge Lawrence said he had not consented to

any such thing. He would like to have the argument final, so as to take the case up a once. The case was merely for an injunction, and the decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction would be a decision of the whole

Mr. Pratt said the bill was for an injunction, and also for such other relief as might be

Judge Farwell said that if the bill was only for an injunction the present argument might be a final hearing, as it would dispose of the case. It was not necessary to put in any de-murrer, though it would formally be proper. If the injunction was dissolved, under the rulings of the Supreme Court, the complainant would have the right to appeal, and the defendants would have the same right if the injunction was sustained. That question of final hearing, how

sustained. That question of final hearing, however, could be decided afterward.

Mr. Pratt then went on to read the bill, an abstract of which was published at the time it was filed, also divers exhibits, the reading of which occupied over an hour.

Mr. Dent followed, making, the opening argument for the Board of Trade. He said that Sturges asserted a legal right in 1874, and that same right was in question on the present bill. It was established conditionally by the recent verdict of the jury in the mandamus case. But no force or effect must be given to that verdict because an appeal had been taken. That appeal operated as a supersedens and was suscensive of all legal effect of the judgment. The whole force and effect of the judgment must depend on the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal. The first objection to the bill was that the Court had no jurisdiction to award an injunction or maintain a bill of the character of the present one. The same question was presented in 1874, and had been passed on adversely to the complainant by the Supreme Court. Any remedy Sturges might have was by action at law. An injunction was a preventive remedy only, and no affirmative

Supreme Court. Any remedy Sturges might have was by action at law. An injunction was a preventive remedy only, and relief would be given by it.

The Court then adjourned for two hours. In the afternoon Mr. Pratt made the opening argument on behalf of Sturges. He claimed that a membershio in the Board of Trade was a franchise, was property, and was valuable; that it was a subject-matter of litigation, and belonged to Sturges by judgment of a court of law. The Board sought to destroy it entirely. The complainant sought to save it, bending the litigation, by use, that being the only manner the franchise could be saved. Its destruction would cause irreparable injury, as it was complainant's business, his only means of earning his fivelhood. The law was that whenever property rights were in litigation, and in danger of irreparable injury pending the litigation, it was the duty of a Court of Chancery to step in and protect such property was in litigation and in danger of suffering irreparable injury gave the Court of Chancery inrisdiction. Demograp the litigation of the property was religious to the court of Chancery inrisdiction. fering irreparable injury gave the Court of Chancery jurisdiction. Damages that could not be properly estimated were equivalent to an ir

reparable injury.

The Court had a discretion as to the means by The Court had a discretion as to the means by which the property should be preserved. If necessary it would resort to the rule of convenience, saving from unnecessary harm or damage both parties littigant. A preliminary injunction would be granted, as a matter of course, when it appeared that it would not damage the defendant, and its refusal might work injury to the plaintiff.

The case will be resumed this morning, when the closing arguments will be made by Judge Beckwith for Sturges, and Judge Lawrence for the Board of Trade.

Beckwith for Sturges, and Judge Lawrence for the Board of Trade.

DIVORCES.

Sarah A. Harrington complains that for nearly ten years she has endured the cruel treatment of her husband, until lately she has been obliged to leave him to protect her life. She also charges that he has been guilty of adultery. He is worth \$20,000, and is engaged in a manufacturing business which nets him \$2,500 a year, and she asks that this may be remembered in giving her aimony and a divorce.

Sue A. Purple also makes á similar charge against ner husband, Franklin E. Purple. He is a lawyer by occupation, and son of the late Judge Norman H. Purple, of Peoria, but instead of following his father's illustrious footsteps, the son is in the habit, according to complainant, of going on sprees and spending his money gambling, or in even worse ways. He has a share in his father's estate, and Mrs. Purple asks that, pending the present suit, he may be restrained from disposing of this interest.

Gilbert Olson, a liquor dealer at No. 161 and 163 Milwaukee avenue, went into bankruptey vesterday. His preferred debts amount to \$300, the secured to \$12,820, and the unsecured to \$5,866. The assets comprise lands worth \$11.500; stock of trade and fixtures, \$1,004; horse, \$50; and open accounts. \$700.

Sampson Berlezheimer and David Berlezheimer, composing the firm of S. Berlezheimer & Son, also filed their schedules of their debts and assets. Their debts, all unsecured, amount to \$2,000. The only assets are \$700 of onen accounts. No Individual debts nor assets are shown.

The election of an Assignee for Louis Rubens was continued to Aug. 27.

The election of an Assignee for Louis Rubens

was continued to Aug. 27.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee for Hallett & Schlaack, and Geo. W. Campbell for Van Buren Marsh.

Van Buren Marsh.

The composition meeting of Albert Friedly was continued to Aug. 17.

Assignces will be chosen at 10 a.m. to-day for Henry S. Monroe, for Sylvester Wheelock, and for John E. Muller.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John De Koven began a suit resterday against Phineas M. Kent and Henry Crawford, claiming \$2,000.

Phineas M. Kent and Henry Crawford, claiming \$2,000.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed a bill against Ellen and Rose A. Connolly, Mary V. McGindley, C. H. Barnum, E. F. Alien, and Bernard Scheinnemann to foreclose a mortgage lien for \$316, ou Lot 11, in the Sundivision of the N. E. & of Block 22. in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of part of the W. M of Sec. 5, 89, 14.

Jacob Stuber and Liborius Gollhardt filed a bill against Douglas S. Taylor, Theodore Schintz, Conrad Scipp, Alexander Ochmich, Johanna F. Ochmich, and Charles F. Ochmich, Johanna F. Ochmich, and Charles F. Ochmich, by Douglas S. Taylor, to secure the payment of \$105,000, which trust-deed covered all of the S. W. fractional M (south of the Indian bound-

ary line) of Sec. 5, 37, 15, except forty acres source in the northwest corner thereof.

Square in the northwest corner thereof.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Rosenthal & Pence began a suit for \$2,000 yesterday against Augustus Bauer, and auther for \$2,500 against Henry A., David A., Joseph A., and Julius A. Kohn.

John H. Dunham began a suit in trespass against Henry Mosher and Spencer A. Mosher, claiming \$3,000 damages. Claiming \$3,000 damages.

The Fidelity Savings Bank, for the use of V.

A. Turpin, Receiver, commenced a suit for \$3,000 against H. H. Shufeldt, W. C. Egan, and

\$3,000 against H. H. Souleids, W. C. Lander, William Houliston sued Robert H. Harcourt for \$2,500.

Eliza J. Loomis filed a distress for rent against Ormas G. Smith, to recover \$700 back rent of Nos. 83 and 85 West Jackson street.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-Thomet al. vs. Sarah C. Coffey and Maggie \$227.64.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

Singular Rumor Regarding the Stock In terest-Proposition to Wrest the Compan from the Control of the Policy-Holders. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. HARTFORD, CORD., Aug. 6.—The latest state

ment regarding that unfortunate company, the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, is of strange character. Since the retirement of mew to the Presidency by the policy-holders, a a part of the reorganization on a mutual basi under the action of the Legislature, the Com pany has rapidly recuperated, and its last statement showed a surplus of over \$80,000. This results partly from the ordinary recuperative powers incident to the business, but principally to the reduction of liabilities through the 40 per cent scaling of policies by the system arranged under the Jew ell administration. Now that the Company is doing well, it is remarkable that the project ru

doing well, it is remarkable that the project rumored should have been started.

A year ago, when the Furber administration retired, Furber's controlling stock interest of 1,200 shares, par value \$120,000, was purchased by Gov. Jewell for the sum of \$10,000. Last winter, when the Legislature amended the charter, and provided for the reorganization of the Company on a mutual basis, a compromise was made regarding the stock, which would ordinarily have been blotted out by the insolvency of the corporation. A proviso was inserted in the amended charter that the stock should have a prospective value: that is, that when have a prospective value: that is, that when the Company became solvent and had accumulated a sufficient surplus, the stock might be purchased by the Company at a price fixed upon by appraisant Gov. Jewell anticipated re-election to the Presidency under the reorganization, but was unsuccessful. Of his 1,200 shares of stock, he has transferred 500 to his brother, a Boston lawyer, and it is understood that the owners do not propose to await the purchase of their stock in an uncertain fature, but contemplate a more energetic course. According ave a prospective value: that is, that when their stock in an uncertain fature, but contemplate a more energetic course. According
to the statements, which are on excellent
authority, an effort is to be made
through the courts to test the validity
of the legislative act, which, while not blotting
out the stock, virtually killed its power by providing that its owners should have no voice in
the Company's management. This was the result of the action of the Legislature, it is true,
but the whole thing was a compromise. Under
the general law, the Company should have gone
into the hands of a Receiver, which would have
settled the fate of the stock and the assets, but
by this special act the Company was kept alive,
the stockholders agreeing to the plan.

The object of the legislation proposed is simply to oust the management chosen by the oust the management chosen by the policy-holders and again to place the control of Company in the hands of the stock interest. It may readily be interred that the scheme will be violently opposed by the policy-holders, who have had too much of stock management in the

The answer of Messrs. Furber, Wiggin, et al The answer of Messrs. Furber, Wiggin, et al., to the information filed in the Superior Court of Hartford County charging them with conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life, has already been placed on file with the Clerk of the Court, the object being to afford the prosecuting attorney an opportunity to examine the answer and prepare for the trial at the next term of the Court, the fourth Tuesday of this month. The substance of the answer is a special demurrer to the counts in the information, and this will result in arguments to the Court on points of law only. Mr. Swett, of Chicago, counsel for Mr. Furber, has been here recently and is understood to have taken a leading part in the preparation of this answer, as he did in the arguments last month on the demurrer to the original indictment. From present appearances it is doubtful that a trial can be reached at the ensuing term, even if the demurrer should be overruled.

CURRENT OPINION.

If Dennis Kearney is out of a job we can tell him where he can secure a contract to dig a cellar at reasonable wages. -Oil City Derrick

In Gen. Garfield's district the Democrat and Nationals intend to unite-upon a candidate. They ought to combine everywhere. There is no sense in naving two parties advocating the same ideas.—Cleveland Heraid (Rep.).

Curiously enough, the Democrats soones secure control of a county in Ohio than they begin to seal. They steal as if conscious that the time is short, and what is to be stolen must stolen in a hurry.—New York Times (Rep.). The South Carolina organ is right. There is no honorable sentiment, no bond of genuine patriotism between the Northern and Southern Democracy; it is a business combination to secure and divide the spoils of office.—Boston Advertiser.

When the sagacious Mr. Kearney informed his friend Mr. Butler that if money was as plentiful as cobble-stones "the thieves would soon have a corner in it," he gave the Greenback shouters a terrible thump in the short rios.—Buttumore Gazette (Dem.).

Democratic papers are talking of Ben

Harrison as a kid-gloved candidate for the Senate. as if kids were an offense to them. Gli Shanklin, their candidate for Secretary of State, is not only a kid-gloved exquisite, but wears an embroidered night-gown.—Ecanseille (Ind.) Tribune (Rep.).

When Kearney is President and Butler Secretary of State, every quart nottie will hold three pints; workingmen will employ capitalists; each man, woman, and caild will have a bushel of money; two and two will be five, and water will run up hill all over the country.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

Just wait, boys! We will have everything our own way after 1881. The Radical amendments will be torn out of the Constitution by the roots, and the several States of the Union will again be come free, sovereign, and independent. Just wait Southern ideas are bound to control this country yet.—Okolona (Miss.) States (Dem.).

When Tilden and Potter were journeying offered the latter Warner's "In the Wilderness. Sammy smiled a pensive smile and whispered in Clarkson's ear: ''Ask him if he's got 'Out of the Wilderness.'' There wasn't a dry eye in the car. —Philadelphia North American (Rep.).

Manton Marble says that Tilden told Hewitt, when the latter proposed some such scheme as the Electoral Commission to him, "I may lose the Presidency, but I will not raffle for it!" The above high-sounding speech did not prevent him from at-tempting to "gobole" it, as those famous dis-patches sent from its Gramercy Park mansion to Oregon proved.—Pillsburg Dispatch (Rep.).

The Hon. Charles Foster calls the Thur mans, the Paynes, the Hurds, the Wards, the recognized hard-money element of the Democratic party in Ohlo, and declares that the Ohlo Democ-racy are attempting a fraud "under the guise of a soft-money platform, mounted by a crew of hard-money men." Hasn't Mr. Foster heard that these en have been converted?-Cincinnati En

Chicago wants to know of Commissioner Raum why that whisky-investigation in Cincinna was stopped the moinent that Weitzel resigned Chicago really attempts to cover too much space Chicago really attempts abover too much space To attend to its own business, and, in addition to manage the Internal Revenue of Cincinnati, and the Custom-House at New York, is more than a inland city can profitably attempt.—Cincianal Times (Ev.).

Poor Mr. Hewitt is in trouble again, this time being accused of playing into the hands of the gold bugs and bloated bondholders by allowing "a set of ignorant fanatics" to talk wild nonsense before his Committee. They may be ignorant, but they have as good a right to talk nonsense as have Ben Butler. Gen. Cary, and the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash. The Greenback people have no right to claim the monopoly of talking nonsense.—New Haven Palladian (Rep.).

Everybody knows that Tilden did attempt Everybody knows that Tilden did attempt to buy up the Electoral College of Oregon; for everybody has read the cipher dispsiches sent by him to Cronin and Cronin's friends, in which the fact is shown that Tilden's money, taken from Tilden's bank, was sent from Tilden's house by Tilden's nephew to achieve the sale; and everybody knows that the purchased member of the Confege tried to serve Tilden and failed. Furthermore, the only really important bit of wickedness unearthed by the Pottar Committee was the fact that Tilden

made an attempt to bribe a member of the Electoral College of Louisiana and failed. For this old political ruscal to come out now as a cambion of virtue and to pretend that he would not swerre an inch from the paths of honesty for the sake of gaining the Presidency is simply to show that he has matchless effrontery.—Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.):

It is Kearney's mission to frighten th "respectable" citizens who neglect their political thereby inviting anarchy, chaos, and the activity of desperate adventurers of all sorts. And, if Kearney fails, still other "plagues," each worse than its predecessor, are in store. It is the duty of the conscience and intelligence of the country to rule it, and the penalties of failure are beginning to fail on us.— New York Mail (Rep.).

Mr. Marble's communication is of no special importance, except as it will tend to stir up the animals in the Democratic cage. The public, knowing the methods by which Tilden obtained his nomination and with which he conducted his campaign, and remembering the Oregon episode, will not readily believe that he neglected any opportunity to buy votes. Mr. Marble's own name has been connected with an unsuccessful effort of this sort in Florida, and the evidence that a similar attempt was made in Louisiana is very strong. Whether this post-nortem of Mr. Tilden's nerve and statesmanship will help nim in his campaign for 1880, remains to be seen.—Hartford Courant (Rep.). Mr. Marble's communication is of no spe

If the investigations of the Labor Con mittee of Congress are to lead to any intelligen result the witnesses called will have to be of more result the witnesses called will have to be of more competent sort than those examined on Saturday. The principal spokesman on that occasion took the opportunity to denounce the Government in good set terms for its management of affairs and its relations to workingmen in the construction of the New York Post-Office. In the next breath he announced, as one of the demands of the workingmen, that the construction and management of all railroads and telegraph lines should be assumed by the Government. Consistency is evidently a jewel too rare for this witness to possess.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

There has been a great deal of talk about Grant lately, and it has been spontaneous and

Grant lately, and it has been spontaneous and nearly universal throughout the North, but it was occasioned by the conspiracy of the Potterites, and by nothing else. All patriots preferred Grant, by nothing else. All patriots preferred Grant, with his iron nerve to a Mexican Government. Now that the conspiracy has failed and the bottom and sides have failed not completely out of Potterism, the need of Grant for 1880 has passed away. The masses of the people do not wish any man to serve a third term. Both parties fought out the last campaigh under the one-term flag. Now let us adhere to the programme, except in the event that the Democrats get up a rebellion, which we believe they will ever try to do. But, if they do, let us give them Grant, and keep him in until they quiet down and behave themselves. Otherwise—and we are pretty sure it will be otherwise—let us give them that other Galena man, Elinu B. Washburne, unless somebody suggests a cetter man and a more popular candidate.—Springfield (O.) Republic (Rep.).

The worst objection to the crude utter ances of this new agitator and demagogue [Kear-ney] is, that they are calculated and intended to ances of this new agitator and demagogue (kearney) is, that they are calculated and intended to
antagonize those who should co-operate and be essentially one. He wants to get capitalists and
laborers together by the ears. He wants to create
a war of laboring men against capital and its necessary institutions and agencies. He would precipitate social chaos and anarchy. Every intelligent
laboring man must see that such a policy would be
disastrous to his interests and the interests of the
country. The first want of working people and all
other people is good times. Give us prosperity,
and there will be nothing for any class to complain
of. But capitalists will not invest their money in
industrial and commercial enterprises when they
are likely to lose it, and everything that tends to
create antagonism between labor and capital destroys confidence, and makes capitalists cautious
how they venture anything. All such balderdash
as that kearney declaimed last night is calculated to
injure the very people it was addressed to. Instead of a panacea it is poison.—New York Express
(Rep.).

Now that George Meade has published letters of Gen. Grant directly contradicting what John Russell Young reports him as saying with regard to Gen. Meade, to the prejudice of that con mander of the greatest battle of the War: and no that Gen. Boynton has shown that it was quite in possible that Grant could say that Boynton's review of Sherman's Memoirs estranged him from Sherman until he came to read the Memoirs, and then he approved them, forasmuch as the military records for Boynton's review were furnished by Grant's confidential secretaries with his knowledge; and mannuch as it cannot be possible that Grant would do such injustice to the fame of soldiers as to say there was no battle of Lookout Mountain, and that it was all a romance, as Young reports him as saying, the public will conclude that Young's reported conversations are wholly untrustworthy, and that, while pretending to be coaching Grant for the momination to the Presidency, he is reporting him as saying things calculated to raise prejudice against him as an envious and untrustrul character. This might be expected from the writer who raised the hue and possible that Grant could say that Boynton's re expected from the writer who raised the cry upon Grant of designs of "Cassarian cinnati Gazette (Rep.).

HOG-CHOLERA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. GALENA, Ill., Aug. 7 .- The "Hog-Cholera" prevails to an alarming extent in this section, latter section, whole droves have died, and, unless the disease is checked, scarcely a porker will be left. Several bundred have died in Shallsburg and vicinity of late, and there seems to be no way of arresting the epidemic. The principal product of Southern Wisconsin is pork, and most of the croo has heretofore been marketed in this city. Large numbers have died in this county (Jo Daviess), and in other portions of Northern Illinois. The "Cow-Distemper," which prevailed hereabouts some weeks ago, and which carried off scores of the very best cattle, has entirely subsided. It was followed by a fatality among horses, caused by eating new-mown hay. The latter disease has disappeared, and in its wake comes the "Hog-Cholera," discouraging the farmer, and causing them to distrust Providence. G. W. P. to be no way of arresting the epidemic.

To the Editor of The Tribune FREEDOM'S HOME, Trimble Co., Ky., Aug. 3 -Having read and heard a great deal about 'Hog-Cholera," so-called, allow me to offer s suggestion founded on experience and close observation. I live in a country yearly infested by " Hog-Cholera" of a fatal character. Many bundred-and I would hardly exceed bonest tacts if I said many thousand—hogs have died in the past ten years. I have neighbors on all in the past ten years. If have neighbors on all sides of me who are annual losers to a greater or less extent, often losing their whole stock of hogs, varying in number from ten to sixty and eighty head, and in some instances even more—entailing on many farmers a fearful loss. In the past ten years I have raised, bought, and handled many head of hogs, and in one instance I bought sixteen hogs, every one infected more or less with so-called "Hog-Cholera." I have table only first pipe, short, or hog with the or less with so-called "Hog-Cholera" I have yet to lose my first pig, shoat, or hog with the dread disease, although many die annually so near to my place as to make the stench from their restering bodies very annoying. This exemption from "Hog-Cholera" I attribute to the perpetual and uninterrupted access to salt at all times. I keep a barrel of salt in my pastures, where all stock, as well as hogs, can have free access to it at all times. Since I have adopted this plan of salting my stock, I have been entirely exempt from all sickness among my stock,—either among all sickness among my stock,—either among horses, cattle, sheep, goats, or hogs. I do not claim salt as a remedy for the cure of sickness among stock, but I do claim that salt is a preamong stock, but I do claim that salt is a preventive to nearly all diseases that dumb animals are subject to.—if placed where they can have free access to it at all times, and not salted now and then, as nearly all who have the care of stock usually salt stock. I have no fear of failure in having a rigid investigation as regards the above plan, provided salt be exposed to the weather in such a place as hogs can get at the ground, where they can eat the earth saturated with the drippings. Hogs do not eat salt itself freely, but the earth saturated around a salt-barrel they can with a reliab. Let the above plan be tested. Respectfully,

How the Austrian Emperor Fell in Love at

"First Signt.
"Firna and the Vienness."

He married a Princess who was almost a shepherdess. She lived in the mountains with her sisters and an old bonbomme of a father, a kind herdess. She lived in the mountains with her sisters and an old bondomme of a father, a kind of country gentleman, who dressed himself in coarse cloth and his daughters in wool. She had not been brought up for the throne, and it was one of her sisters that they designed for the youthful Emperor. Francis Joseph arrived one evening in hunting-dress at his future lather-in-law's, on the banks of the Lake of Traun. As he was chatting before the house with the four young girls,—who are since become, one the Queen of Naples, another the Princess of Thurm and Taxis, a third the Countess of Tarul, and the fourth the Duchess d'Aleicon,—of a sudden he saw detach itself on the skirts of a neighboring wood, that the setting sun was streasing in red and yellow like stained glass in the windows of a church, the admirable form of a young girl all in white, followed by an enormous dog. The sun set her dress a-spariating in a thousand noints of light, and she came forward in the halo of an apparition, her magnificent hair streaming over her shoulders. It was the Princess Elizabeth; at sight of her the heart of the Emperor felt itself fixed. Some days afterward at a ball at Ischl he passed almost all the evening in dancing with the lady he called "the fairy of the forest"; and so he marked his preference publicly.

A Warehouse Commissioner on the Change in the Rule.

The Trade with England and How It Might Be Lost.

Anticipating that the Hon. George M. Bogue, of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, would be back from Springfield yesterday, a re-porter went in search of him for the purpose of covering what he had to say, if anything bout the recent action of the Board in chang ing the rule on the subject of mixed grain. Mr. Bogue was found at his office, and was interrogated at some length on a question which is just now of chief interest in grain circles in Chi-"Well, what has the Board been doing a

Springfield, Mr. Bogue?"
"It is best set out in the preamble, preceding
the resolution, which states that the rule on the subject of mixed wheat has failed to accom-plish the purpose for which it was originally in tended,—to prevent the mixing of spring and winter wheat; that is, to prevent a lower grade of wheat being sold as a higher grade by mix-

"WAS THE ACTION OF THE BOARD UNANIMOUS?"

"Perfectly so. The only difference was as to
the time when the change should go into effect.
That was all."

"What objection was there to having it go
into effect at once,—that is, within the twenty
days provided by the rules?"

"Because there has been such large trans-

days provided by the rules?"

"Because there has been such large transactions made for August and September delivery that, if we had done it, the position of the Board might have been attacked, and it might have been accused of interfering in the interest of the buils to the detriment of the bears."

"Did you read, Mr. Bogue,

THE VARIOUS INTERVIEWS

on the subject of the rule in this morning's TRIBUNE!"

Have you any idea that this change will have e injurious effect ascribed to it right?"

"I have not."
"Why not!"
"In the first place, the country that grows winter wheat don't grow spring wheat, and the country that grows spring wheat don't grow winter wheat. Nor do I believe that this can wheat market by the fact be made a winter-wheat market by the fact that the rules of inspection permit the mixing of spring with winter wheat. Again, now does Mr. Wright know that the rule is going to have

"Can you see how the new rule can work in juriously!"
"I cannot see any possible way in which it
will have an evil effect. There was a very broad
difference of opinion in the Commission as to
when the rule should go into effect. Mr. Smith

when the rule should go into effect. Mr. Smith was of the impression that it ought to take effect immediately,—that is, at the end of the twenty days after publication. I thought, in view of the deals that had been made for August and September delivery, that it would be wise to postpone the date until October. There are no October deals out. There are a few sellers the year, but I was told by a gentleman who ought to know that they amounted to nothing comparatively."

comparatively."
"Did you hear anything, while you were down at Springfield, from the producers—the grain-growers—on the subject of the change in the rule?"

"Not a thing. They seemed to take no interest in it—apparently not."
"WHY WAS THE OLD RULE ADOPTED?"
"It was adopted in the first place, as I understand it, to maintain the purity of the grades. For instance, here is a man shipping a car-load of winter wheat. Pretty nearly always, except when there is a corner, winter, wheat is worth from 6 to 12 cents per bushel more than spring. A car contains 350 busnels. He loads that with 300 busnels of winter wheat, and puts on too of it fifty bushels of spring. If, by the rules of inspection, that were all graded as winter wheat, he has sold a part of his wheat at a nigher price than it is worth,—that is, he has sold fitty bushels at from 6 to 12 cents more than he could have sold it for as 12 cents more than he could have sold it for as spring wheat."
"Winter wheat, then, will generally bring the

"Winter wheat, then, will generally bring the better price?"

"Yes, except when there is such a corner as this, and such a corner is one of the most exceptional things in the business. The only time when there can be a corner in No. 2 spring is just at this time of the year,—just before the soring wheat begins coming in,—between hay and grass. On this particular occasion, also, there was, in the first place, a benef that there was, under that impression, largely oversold, many having an idea that spring wheat would go down as low as 60 cents. On the top or all this came the reports that the crop would be much less than the average. But for this combination of circumthe crop would be much less than the average. But for this combination of circumstances, the corner never would have come about. All the receivers, with one exception, admitted that owing to the changed circumstances from the time when the rule was originally framed, it would be well enough to change it. All that they objected to was an immediate change."

mediate change."

THE EXPORTERS.

One of the reasons adduced by grain exporters in favor of the late change in the inspection rules in regard to mixed wheat is, that foreign buyers, when they buy a certain kind of wheat, want that particular kind and nothing else, and that, if something different is furnished them, they have a right to refuse it, being no longer bound by the terms of the contract. There would seem to be no little force in the reason thus assigned to show that the change just made was a proper one. At present much wheat is sent from here direct, on Chicago inspection, not being inspected in New York at all. Anything which discredits Chicago inspection naturally hurts this trade. In conversation yesterday with

hurts this trade. In conversation yesterday with

MR. W. T. BAKER,
a prominent exporter, that gentleman informed the reporter that the English buyer was of all men, most particular about the carrying out of a bargain to the strict letter of the contract. No explanation that mixing did not depreciate the value of wheat would suffice with him. When he ordered winter wheat he wanted to get winter wheat, and when he ordered spring wheat he wanted that grade, and nothing eise. The result of shipping mixed wheat when straight was ordered would, in case of a decline in prices before the grain reached the other side, be unfortunate for the American shipper, who could be compelled to stand the loss.

MR. JOHN A. RICE, of the firm of W. P. McLaren & Co., also large exporters, entered into the subject even more fully.

"The idea is this," said he. Parties on the other side, ordering No. 3 spring wheat, may find they get a large mixture of something else, and it is very natural that they snould find fault, and, very likely, throw up the contract. That there hasn't been any trouble on this score is due to the fact that the shippers here have been very particular to send just what was ovelered, and nothing else.

score is due to the fact that the shippers here have been very particular to send just what was ordered, and nothing else."

"Why are the English people so particular, since it is alleged that mixing doesn't depreciate the value of the wheat!"

"It isn't so much that as it is that the millers want just what they order. In setting the burrs for grinding spring wheat, and more particularly the hard varieties, they have to set them very differently from the way they are set for grinding winter wheat. Winter wheat is soft and easily crushed, but in grinding spring wheat they want a sharp set of burrs, dressed up fine."

ing spring wheat they want a sharp set of burrs, dressed up flue."

"But isn't the flour often mixed in the end?"

"It is; but if it has got to be mixed they want to mix it themselves at a different time from the grinding. The understanding is that mixing the wheat here is detrimental to the quality of the flour. Just why it is I don't know, for I am not a practical miller. So far as we are concerned, we have made a good deal of effort to bring up the grade of Chicago wheat on the other side, and I have seen the time when our cargoes brought two shades more than the published quotations, and all because we got up the reputation of Chicago No. 2 spring wheat by being very particular in regard to the inspection. Now, when you mix wheat, and send it over there for straight, it is likely to counteract just what we have been trying to counteract just what we have been trying to do."

Vesterday, when the black clouds gathered in the north and betokened the coming of a thurder-storm, a citizen who was coming down on a Jefferson-avenue car remarked to an elderly man beside bim:

"A storm is portant. Everyday Talk Wins.

man beside him:

"A storm is portending,"

"Hey!" inquired the other.

"I say there are tokens of a storm," continued the first.

"Hey!" was the brisk inquiry again.

"Appearances indicate a storm!" exclaimed the citizen, a trifle embarrassed.

"Hey! What did you say about indelicate!" queried the other.

"There's going to be a thunder-storm!"

a sudden.

"Ah! Now I understand," said the old man,
"going to be a thunder-storm. Well, what
you want me to do about it!"

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Correctness of the Position Assumed by Collector Smith.

Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 7.

The correspondence between Mr. George C. Gorham, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and Mr. William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs at Chicago, in reference to political assessments, is valuable as showing a concurrence of opinion touching the entire freedom of those who are solicited to contribute to the campaign fund, to give or withhold their to the campaign fund, to give or withhold their gift. The Secretary of the National Committee

to the campaign fund, to give or withhold their giff. The Secretary of the National Committee assures Mr. Smith that the circular which he has addressed to Federal officeholders throughout the country is intended simply to call attention to the importance of the canvass, the necessity of funds to carry it on, and the name and bost-office address of the person to whom moneys should be sent.

Id. Smith seems to have construed the circular as the expression of a forced assessment, the National Committee assuming that every officeholder is bound to put up his money, and he informed Mr. Gorham that, so far as his sub-ordinates are concerned, they would be left entirily free to respond or not to the solicitations of the Committee, and without any risk of losing their official positions should they refuse to answer the demand made upon them.

Mr. Smith's apprehensions are due doubless not so much to what the circular contains as to the fact that the Committee have followed an old custom in soliciting contributions from officeholders, and a custom that his heretofore carried with it an implied assurance that continuance in office depended upon the promptness and amount of the contribution; and it was due as well to the Secretary of the Committee as to his subordinates that he should define his own position, and assert the freedom of each person to act upon his own sense of duty.

The tone of Mr. Gorham's reply to the Collector's letter is not of a kind to assure one that he issued the circular with the same idea of its effect that Mr. Smith insists it shail bear. His displeasure is but thinly disguised, and his sarrasm is intended to give offense, if would evidently prefer the old mode of assessments, but is constrained to fall in with Mr. Smith's views, knowing that they are fully in harmony with those of the Administration. The Fresident has been very outspoken on this subject, and, so long as he is in the White House, enforced assessments for political purposes are at as end.

There is certainly no objection to the solicita

an end.

There is certainly no objection to the solicitation of campaign-lunds by the National Committee. The expenses of a canvass, however economically conducted, are large, and none is supposed to be more directly interested in seeing that the party does not suffer for want of the means to carry on its work than the man who enjoys the benefits of its success, and whose continues share in those benefits depends upon its further triumphs at the ballot-box. This consideration alone might influence every officeholder to strengthen the fund in the hands of the Committee by a remittance corresponding to the importance of the olace he holds and the salary he receives. But he must be permitted to determine for himself whether he can afford to give, and, if so, how much. He ought not to feel that, if he does not realize the expectations of the Committee, he will be marked for reacoval from office. That is compulsory assessment as it Committee, he will be marked for removal from office. That is compulsory assessment as it has been heretofore practiced; and instances are numerous where men of large families, holding modest clerkships in custom-houses and post-offices, have pinched themselves to raise the amount required of them, that they might still retain their positions. It is this feature of political assessments that the President seeks to do away with, and against which Mr. Smith protests.

Public sentiment is on the side of the President in this matter. It is assumed that men who find places under the Government perform services for which they get an equivalent in salaries. If they do this, the money carned is theirs, and they ought not to be liable to assessment more than other adherents of the party. Most Republicans, whether in office or out of it, it carnestly wishing the success of the party,

Most Republicans, whether in office or out of it, it earnestly wishing the success of the party, contribute freely to campaign-funds, and give a good deal of precious time to the conduct of a curvass; and, until it is demonstrated that enforced assessments on officeholders are essential to party success, and that it cannot bachieved in any other way, the freedom to act for which Mr. Smith contends should be maintained.

THE TRIBUNE BREANCES OF CESS.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established frauch Ottlees in the different Divisions, as designated lelow, where advertisements will be taken for the same srice as charged at the Main Offlice, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Yenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, stc., 1000 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

RUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Debot, 1 Blue Island-av., coract of fisiated-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. A three-line advertisement inserted in this column uring week days for 50 cents; each additional line 1s ents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 word

cents. On Sunday Science of Green Control of Sale-or Exchange—A VALUABLE PROP-ferty on Wabash-av.; owners non-residents, and wish to close out their interest; will take best offer. Inquire JOEL BIGELOW, 378 State-4t. FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—142 PARK-AV., COR-ner Lincoin-st., pieasant ramily residence, 11 fooms, good barn. Apply at the house.

SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE. OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIPTL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from bicago; 215 down and 85 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free: railroad fare, to cents. IItA BROWN, 142 Lassillest. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATIS FOR SALE-NEAR CAPE MAY, LONG BRANCH, and Atlantic City—a delightful Eastern home-twelling with seventeen acres, all handsomely planted and Atlantic City—a delightful Eastern home-iweiling with seventeen acres all bandsomely planted with fruit and ornamental trees. This place is one hour from Philadelphia, one hour from Cape May, two hours from Atlantic City, two hours from Loag Branch, three and one-haif hours from New York and Balu-more, and four hours from Washington City. Price only \$5,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st, Chicago.

NEW SQUARE GRAND PIANOS.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The largest stock in the Northwest. Prices as low as goods can be sold. Where they are warranted perfect in material and workmanship for five year. Sold on honthly payments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL.

ONLY \$150 FOR A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PLANOforte, latest improved, rich carved legs and lyre.
T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st. STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS ARE THE best in existence and used by all the great artists of the world in preference to others, and have taken the first honors over all other competitors at the various World's Expositions. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-tis. Monroe-sts.

550 BUYS A BEAUTIPUL PARLON ORGAN,
Solve and new and best improvements. R. T.
MARTIN, 285 and 287 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Ranjoiph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. OASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER ON OF every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullon Office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1865. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR Silver 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A STEAM FURNI-ture, sash, and door factory, saw-mill attached, with boiler and engine 65 horse-power, wish machin-ery, beiting, and all necessaries; building (4) four stories high, 50386, stands on 19; acres of isnd, in one of the beas manufacturing cities in the Northwest, at Appieton, Wis. Address owner, S. LEVY, 139 Calu-met-av., Chicago. met-av., Chicago.

POR SALE—CHEAP—INTEREST IN ONE OF THE best drug stores in the city; satisfactory reasons given. Address N 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD WATER-POWER FLOURING profits guarantied; will sell cheap. Address N 39, Tribune office.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below hall price, and warranted. Loan office, 123 Clark-st., Room 2. PERSONAL DERSONAL-LULA: MISSED YOU BY A FEW NIN-utes only. Tuesday night; Franklin street. Write

WANTED-A ROOT BLOWER, OUTLET S OR 1: inches inquire of MAYPOLE BROS., 64 Canal TO EXCHANGE. WANTED A DESIRABLE STOCK OF GOODS (assor 1 or special line), suitable for a country store, in exchange for Evansion property, clear. Address N 42, 1710une office.

BOOKS. FOR BARGAINS, GO TO CHAPIN'S. COR-ner Madison and Dearborn-sta; a larger stock than ill the stores of the kind in Chicago. STORAGE PIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE. 180 WEST MO st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks

WANTED-MALE MELF.

WANTED-A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR
the opinion of the control of the cont W ANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING
and wages wanted, is S. Tribuse office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN THE PRODUCE COMmission business; must be acquainted with the
trade, and comments. Address of travel and solicit consignments. Address for the stating salary wanted
and references, 8 44. Tribuse office.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH WHO TROROUGHLY understands the business is all its branches, who has that experience in shoeing road and trotting horses, and can do all kinds of jobbing; a steady man will find a steady job: a man used to work in this section preferred. S. RD SNOW, Eartville, Labalie Co., H. Trades. WANTED—A STEADT MAN FOR HORSE-SHOEling and jobbing: steady employment will be
given for a good mechanic. G. BRUNEK, EVANEGA.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH HELPER INmediately. 44 Eleftage-court.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOBBING BLACKcanalport-av. WANTED-2 CARPENTERS TO MOLD DOORS. WANTED-A SECOND MEAT COOK AT THE Mattesou House, A steady job for a good man.
WANTED-GOOD BARBER AT 273 SOUTH

Employment Agencies

WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. B.
Co. in Wiscomin and lova. 100 in Missouri. s'
\$1.40 to \$1.75 per day; 50 tle-makers, free fare; if
arm hands. J. H. SPRBECK, 21 West Randolph-et. WANKD-FIFT RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Jows and Missouri; nighest wages paid; free fare. Fifty tie-choppers, ten for Missouri water farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 283 South Waterst. WANTED-TIE-CHOPPERS FOR KANSAS CITY, go at 12:30 to-day. Also, railroad laborers for lows and Wisconsin; free fare. MORKIS, 85 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A PUSHING SALESMAN TO INTROduce Mitchell's Blotting Pad to the stationers trade. Small capital and reference required. MITCHELL & CO., 404 Arch-st., Philadelphia. WANTED-TWO GOOD FARM-HANDS, CORNER Forty-third-st, and Lake-av. W. R. BURDLEK WANTED-AGENTS-J. B. OLIVER MADE YES-terday \$27 sel-ing our cow-milizer and letter-copy-ing-book. Don't fail to call. Itoom 6 Tribune Build-

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-NORWEGIAN OR DANE GIRL IN family of three for general housework. Call before 10 morning or after 5 evening. 271 Westera-av. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK good cook, washer, and ironer; must come well recommended from later. Call at 180 Taroop-st., DOTHERS OF THE PROPERTY OF WANTED-COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages, \$3 cash, 1637 Prairie-av. WANTED—At eas WEST WASHINGTON-ST. A girl for general nonsework. Also, nurse girl about 14 years of age.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A COMPETENT cook and laundress for family of three. Prefer our recently from Europe. Apply at once at No. 45 Twenty-afth-st.

WANTED-A NICE. ATTENTIVE YOUNG GIRL for the exclusive sale of cakes in a first-class confectionery. Inquire at 115 and 117 tagt assumbly and a species. WANTED-EXPERIENCED LADY CASHIER IN a grocery. Must give good security and relied with parents. Give references and scate salery required. A Jewess preferred. Address N 44. Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
STIUATION WANTED-BY A COMPATENT MAR
Tried man, familiar with foreign subpuents and
moneys; also Frenca and Spanish correspondent: a position to take charge of books and assist in management of business, or either. Best of references. Address L. Phill.LiPic, Arenavilie, Cass do., Ili. CITUATION WANTED - FIFTEEN YEARS' O office experience, twenty years in lumber trade; ample security; satisfactory references; want some-thing to do. Address & 24, Fribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY ASSINGLE MAN, TEN Sycare experience in shipping and conteng business; understands bookreeping and sour-band; no chipection to leaving the city; best reference. N 53, Triumac.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRACTICAL CUSTOM Cutter and good tailor in city or country; good references furnised. For particulars a kidress M. J., lad Washington st., West Chicago.

Conchimen, Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
coaciman; theoroughly understands the busines;
derman; the best of references. N 4s, Tribune once. Miscellaneous. CITUATION WANTED-BY AN HONEST, ACTIVE Stoy, 14 years old, to do errands or collecting for an onice. X 47, Tribune office.

Domesticse
CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENCeral housework in a private family. Call at 8 South Green-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
In gentieman's family: no washing; no objection
to the country; good reference. E P C, 63 Indiana-av.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL, 114
North Lincoln-st. American family preferred. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general kitchen work in a private family; first-class references. Call at 65 lilinous st. to do general housework, refer

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED young German lady, ether as companion of an elderly couple, a single lady, or to keep house for an elderly gentleman where servants are kept. Address M 42, Tribune office.

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-528 ADAMS-ST. -TEN-RUOM. HOUSE, all conveniences, large lot, good bafu; all in flae order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 Lessalle-55.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-ON OCT. 1 NEXT, A FIRST-CLASS
To CORNET Stores.

TO RENT-ON OCT. 1 NEXT, A FIRST-CLASS
To the last ten years, occupied as a drug store; outiding, a 3-story brice, plate giass front. water, gas, good
cellar, also ledging room in second story;
cellar, sho ledging room in second story;
cellar, sho ledging store, of same size and style; can
be connected by two arched doors or passaceways.

This is one of the best localities in Ottaws for a firstclass drug store, or other mercantile business. Address
DE. J. O. HARKIIS, Real Estate Broker.

Ottaws, III.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 225 SOUTH WATER-ST. 4 story and basement, 27x150 to alley: read low to May 1, 75: logic lease given if wanted. T. W. wADS-WOITI, 42 Monore-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-SI.—BOARD FOR LAdies or gentiemen Si to 35 per week with use of
piano and bath.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH
men: \$12 per week for three; five minutes' walk from
Madison-st. South Side.

288 WABASH-AV.—A NICE ASSORTMENT OF rooms to real, furnished or untrusished, with or without board also; terms reasonable. BROWN'S HOTEL, 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHEE D rooms, with board, \$5, \$5.50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2.50; day board, \$3.50; todging, \$5c.

DOR'N, 52 and 52 of; they owner, 53.50. ronging, 50.50.

NEYADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per
day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day soard, \$4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RiGHT OP,
posite the Falmer House—Nicely furnished rooms
with board, day board \$4 per week. LOST AND POUND. POUND-STRAYED TO HAYES FARM, WHISKY Point, Town of Jefferson, on Saturday morping, Aug. 3, a brindle cow 7 years old, rope around horns, trap and link attached to foot. Inquire at farm.

OST - BETWEEN WELLS-ST. DEPOT AND 38 Lake-st., a price-book. The sheer will be rewarded by leaving same at 38 Lake-st. W. H. SARD.

OST - THURSDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 15
Centre-av., a pocketbook containing about \$220. A liberal reward will be given for its return to 15 North MISCELLANEOUS. OCKROACHES AND BUGS ENTIRELY EX-terminated by COMAN, 1470 South Bearborn-st. ddress a postal and he will call and see you. FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS BANK BOOKS and city warrants taken in exchange for planes, organs, and furniture. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 287 state-st.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ORGANS SOLD ON Casy monthly payments. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-4.

WANTED — A NEWFOUNDLAND, POINTER, bound (or a good water-spaniel) sits. Must be cheap, and about 2 years oid. N. S. Tribune office. WANTED - A RESPONSIBLE AND HONEST dealer in puts and calls on grain, who will faithfully serve my interests. H. YOUNG, 96 Sibley-st., Cieveland, O.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments; goods guaranteed and terms lineral.

WE ARE PUSHING OUR FURNITURE DEPART-ment, being distorated to the property ment. ment, being determined to make sales; every are is reduced in price; spiendid sets of parior as room territure at 830, 840, 850, and 876; dressing only \$25; sasy-chairs \$5, \$10, \$15, and \$25; chairs, odd chairs, and camp-chairs, \$1, 50, \$27; beokcases, side oares, hail-trees, ioungstants, extension-tables, cane chairs, mattresseding, upholasery of every kind, at prices far belong the those of the chairs, which we have a large lot of good glid didner value which we can sell at extraordinal galaxy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE-TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES. JUMP-beat, side-bir, and all kinds of new and second-buggies, top and open delivery wagons; part cash and time. Painting and repairing; all work warranted. J. MULL. corpar Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-at.

The Tribune

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AND TRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

Hooley's Theatre.
olph street, between Clark and LaSal
ment of the Majeronia. "Jealousy." Haverly's Theatre. reet, corner of Monroe. Engagement Folly Company. "Babes in the Wood

AMUSEMENTS.

OME LODGE. No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—144 Twen econd-st.—Regular Communication this (Friday ing at 8 o'clock sharp for business and work. Exmember is requested to be present as business ortance will be presented. Visitors cordially in E. Z. HERRICK, Sec y.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, B. A. M. Spelal Convocation this (Friday) afternoon and evening at 4 and 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Boyal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By ord HENRY MUNSTERMAN, H. P. CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 991.

The nomination of GODLOVE S. ORTH for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Indiana District will undoubtedly result in his election. He is an accomplished gentle man, has had a large experience in public affairs, and the people of his district have been anxious to return him to Congress ever since he left that body.

The Colorado Republican State Convention yesterday put itself on record in a resolution denouncing the outrageous fraud by which the vote of that State cast for Representative in Congress was set aside by the Democratic House, and also denouncing Patterson for having accepted a seat to which he was never elected. They propose to get their revenge by once more electing James T. Belford, who was the unanimous nominee of the Convention yesterday.

The objections to the collection of the back taxes of 1873 and 1874 upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act approved May 5, 1877, providing for the assess ment, levy, and collection of the taxes of those years, were yesterday overruled by LOOMIS in the County Court. The on affirms the validity of the law, and the effect will be to require the deposit of the amount of the tax pending appeal to the upper courts, if the objectors conclude to carry the case further.

The long and stubborn contest for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Fifth Illinois District terminated last evening in the success of Capt. N. C. HAWK, one-legged veteran of the Union army. The opposition to Mr. Burchard, the present sentative, was strong and deter and all attempts at compromise or adjust-ment were unavailing. The District has a Republican majority of over 5,000, and the election of Capt. HAWE is assured in ad-

The last has not been heard of the see dals connected with the management of the Wisconsin Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum, which was temporarily whitewashed by the socalled investigation conducted by the State Board of Charities. A female witness, whose testimony was for obvious reasons omittee from the report of the Board, is out in letter containing charges of improper and criminal conduct between the Principal and Steward and the female pupils. That coat of calcimine is in a fair way to be rubbed off when the Legislature takes the matter in hand, as it is certain to do at its next meet-

The conference yesterday at Springfield of the Democratic State Central Committee and the mass-meeting held after the Committee had finished its business were neither of them noticeable by reason of a large at tendance. Prominence was given to the necessity of making Illinois a Democratic State this fall in order to insure the election of a Democratic President two years hence This is a feature of the political situation which the Republicans are not likely to lose sight of, and they have no idea of letting the State slip into the hands of their adversaries If the prospects of the forthcoming Demo-cratic candidate for the Presidency depends upon a Democratic victory in Illinois this it may as well be set down as settled that the next President will not be a Dem

The Republicans of South Carolina have resolved that "it is inexpedient to nominate lidates for Governor and other State officers, because, owing to the condition affairs in this State, occasioned by rifle-club rule and two years of Democratic supremacy, it is impossible for Republican voters in many counties, without incurring great personal danger, to organize for the campaign or to vote at the election when he This falls somewhat short of th sement of Gov. HAMPTON'S Administration which it was predicted would be nced by the Republican Convention. ath Carolina Republicans may be the best judges as to the circumstances and conditions which have induced this action but at this distance the surrender of the without a struggle in a State which ns a legitimate majority of Repub-voters looks like simple cowardice.

ng of the passage of the Chinese Em-hrough Chicago yesterday, the inter-with prominent members of the dis-shed party will be read with interest. as with the great Republic of the rtance as to select for

the Kingdom, Chun Lan Pra, a man of gree renown as scholar, statesman, and General. The Celestial Embassy, with its twentyeight attaches and fifty odd tons of baggage, will form an important addition to Washing. ton diplomatic and social circles; while the establishment and maintenance of direct liplomatic relations between the Governnents of China and the United States through the presence at the Capital of a Plenipotentiary clothed with practically supreme authority cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the adjustment of the delicate and difficult questions in refernce to immigration that are to be consid

A demand was yesterday made by th United States upon the Sheriff at Greenville . C. for the surrender to the custody of the United States Court of the three interna revenue officers under indictment for the killing of the moonshiner Amos Ladd, in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus recently issued. The Sheriff refused to release the prisoners himself, but pointed to when the keys hung on the wall, remarking that uld interpose no resistance if the Marshal chose to take them and unlock the doors. It seems that the Marshal did not refuse to regard this nega tive compliance with the mandate of the Court as a sufficient satisfaction of the writ, but unlocked the cells and brought out the prisoners, who were thereupon at once ocked up again, but are now in the juris diction of the Federal Court, and may be

OUR FOREIGN ACCOUNT. The Treasury has just issued a full state nent of the exports and imports of the United States for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1878. Our exports are of two kinds: Exports of goods the product and manufacture of this country, and exports of foreign commodities shipped to other countries. The exports the year just closed had, notwithstanding the reduction in prices, an aggregate value

wholly unprecedented in our history. The figures are striking: Pomestic goods exported........ Total exports..... .\$694, 884, 200 437, 051, 533 ... \$257, 832, 667 Excess of exports

The trade in specie and bullion was: Exports, \$33,733,225; imports, \$29,821,313, excess of exports of \$3,911,912. The total of merchandise and specie was: Exports, \$728,617,425; imports, \$466,872,846; excess of exports, \$261,744,579.

The value of the exports was \$69,979,968 greater than in 1877, and that of the imports \$25,224,694 less. From a careful analysis of the yearly report by the New York Times, we have much information of deep interest to the country. During the eleven years ending with the

panic of 1873 the value of the importations exceeded those of the exports by an annua average of nearly \$100,000,000. Since 1873 the excess of exports has been nearly as great. From 1874 to 1878, both inclusive. the value of the imports was \$2,449,527,627, while that of the exports was \$2,937,469,842. -a total excess of imports of \$487,942,215 The growth in exports has been continuous, while the decline in the value of the im portations has been as regular. On the face of these figures the United States have had for the five years just closed, an aggregate balance in their favor of \$487,942,215 on merchandise account. What has become of this balance? What disposition has been made of it? This question the New York Times undertakes to answer. It first corrects the general tables by supplyvalues of the imported merchandise, to cover at the rate of 3 per cent the deficiencies caused by smuggling and undervaluations of imports. It adds \$62,000,000 to the value of the exports for merchandise carried into British America and not included in our official reports. Estimating freights at 6 per cent on the value of the merchandise, and that 70 per cent of the imports was brought in foreign vessels, therefore \$102,880, 160 should be added to the value of our im ports; and that 30 per cent of the exports was carried in American vessels, the freights on which, amounting to \$52,874,457, should be added to the domestic income. During the five years the country has drawn from warehouse \$50,000,000 of imports more than have been placed in store, and therefore that sum has been charged up against the general balance in our favor. To these items must be added the money expended by Americans in foreign countries, which is put down at \$20, 000,000 a year, or \$100,000,000 for the fiv years, which is in turn offset by the money brought hither by alien immigrants, which is put down at \$75,000,000. It is estimated that in June, 1873, the aggregate debt of the United States-of all kinds held abroad -was \$1,200,000,000, requiring \$72,000,000 of interest annually. Since then this debt

Total.... \$3, 304, 634, 153 .\$2, 449, 527, 627 73, 485, 828 50, 000, 000 102, 880, 160 135, 888, 031 Total\$2,811,781,646 Excess of exports, or balance.....\$ 492,852,507
Freights earned by Americans..... 52,874,457 Apparent balance 8 620, 726, 964

has been so reduced that the average annual

interest during the five years is estimated at \$60,000,000 a year. With these explana-

tions we have the following summary of the

trade and expenditure from June 30, 1873,

to June 30, 1878, a period of five years:

Total...... \$ 400,000,000 Real balance in favor of the United States \$220,726,964 This sum, it is supposed; has been invested in bonds and other securities previously held in Europe, by which the foreign indebt edness—due by the States, corporations, nunicipalities, and the nation-has been reluced to \$1,000,000,000. This is the estimate of the New York paper. That in the five years since we learned we had been rushing into bankruptcy we have exported nough to pay for all we have bought, paid for all the transportation performed for us by foreigners, paid all the interest due abroad on our indebtedness, and have had a net sur-plus of \$220,000,000.

There are two items in this account re neing the balance in our favor, which are due mainly to the hard-headed obstinacy and selfishness of one class of people and to the entable ignorance of another class. These are (1) the large amount paid annually to foreign-owned vessels for transports Our navigation laws which have come dow to us with the intolerance and blindness that its representative the second personage of prevailed 200 years ago forbid the use of

the American flag upon any vessel not built n the United States; even when built in the United States, if it has ever been owned elsewhere, it can never be an American again. The tariff forbids the building of America vessels at prices which will them to compete with vessels elsewhere. So our own law prohibits our building ships, closes our ship-yards, prohibits our purchase of foreign-built ships, and thus compels us to employ the ship owners of other countries to transport 70 per ent of all we buy and all we sell. The peo ple of other nations are at full liberty to buy ships wherever they think proper and employ them to do the carrying for the United States. Under an intelligent policy, the United States should be the great shipouilders of the world, instead of paying t ther countries an average of 6 per cent on the value of their imports for ocean trans portation. (2) The other point is that our legislation is intended to limit, and practically succeeds in limiting, our exports to the product of the soil, the forest, and the mines, including petroleum. With every possible advantage to manufacture on the largest and most varied scale, especially in cotton woolen, iron, and steel goods, not over 7 per cent of our exports are of manufactures. The rest are mainly agricultural products. The law, as we have said limits manufactures to the supply of the home market, and, as the capacity of the capital, machinery, and labor of the country is equal to the production of twice the ount needed for home consumption, onehalf the capital, machinery, and labor which might be permanently employed in manufactures is in enforced idleness. Under different and a more intelligent policy there might be a hundred millions or more o American manufactures added to our annual list of exports, swelling the large credit to our national account.

EX-GOV. PALMER'S EMBARRASSMENT. Ex-Gov. Palmes rushed into a hornet's nest when he consented to impart his views on the finance question to a reporter of the New York Tribune. In that interview, it may be remembered, he lamented the fact that the flat-scrip lunatics had captured the Democratic party of Illinois, but still contended that there was a considerable repre entation of sound-money views among the Democrats, and thus sought to justify his own connection with the party in spite of his declared hostility to the most important of the party measures. The Quincy Herald, which is a more trustworthy representative of the Democratic party than Mr. PALMER, makes the following comment on his opin

As Gov. Palmen's organ, the State Register, publishes the reported interview of the New York Tribune reporter with the Governor, we may assume that it is in fact authentic. Such being the case, Gen. Palmer may be set down as an avowed the tribune of the Depression case, tell. Falsk may be set down as an avowed enemy of the Democratic party, and of Democratic interests, in Illinois, with about as much right to speak in behalf of that party in this State as ZAMIEL for a congregation of the saints. Why because there are 200,000 Democrate in Illinois to day who would abandon their party in a moment if they believed it unsound on the finance question, or at all committed to the prepricious fluorical document of the propricious fluorical documents. they obliceed it unsound on the mance question, or at all committed to the permicious sinancial doctrines upheld by Gov. Palmer, John Sherman, and company. And to convince Democrats of this sympathy of their party with the hard-money, Sherman schemers is just what Gov. Palmer were in the pay of the Hard-Money League of Chicago and Milwaukee he could not do better service for the enemies of Democracy than he appears to for the enemies of Democracy than he appears to weight with the true Democracy of this State.

The attitude of the Quincy Herald is certainly more consistent than that of ex-Gov. PALMER or his Springfield newspaper. The former believes in the doctrine of flat money, and plainly intimates that if this doctrine ere not approved by the Democratic party. it would abandon that organization, and that four-fifths of the Democrats would do likewise. The latter denounces the doctrine of fiat money, but still claims political fellowship with a party which he believes to be fully committed to it. The Quincy Herald article is a formal notice to ex-Gov. PALMER to quit; it is what is usually known as being read out of the party," and Mr. PALMER deserves his fate for hanging on so long to an organization with which he evidently has so little sympathy. If he ever cherished the lelusion that the Democrats would elect him to the United States Senate, as has been uspected, he must be satisfied now that he will have to remove to some other State to attain that distinction, and there is little excuse for his continued affiliation with a politcal disorganization that disowns him.

At the same time, the embarrassment of he situation is not all on the side of Mr. PALMER. The "200,000 Democrats" in the State whom the Quincy Herald claims to epresent must be conscious that the race of hard-money Democrats" is by no means extinct. They are in a minerity in Illinois, out in certain Eastern and Southern States they control the majority of the organization and shape its platforms; in these cases they cannot well be read out of the party, and they cannot be depended on to submit to any national caucus that may dictate obedience to flat-money legislation. It would simplify matters very much if the flat-money Democrats would join the Nationals outright and the sound-money Democrats would act with the only party that consistently represents their views by insisting upon a currency interchangeable with coin on demand,the currency of solvent men and solvent na-

tions. SAMBERTA'S OPINION OF THE CONGRESS. M. GAMBETTA evidently does not share in that sentimental regard with which the maority of his countrymen look upon Cyprus, Syria, and Egypt, and which has induced them to scowl at England across the Chan. el. The Partant pour le Syrie stirs no patriotic recollections in his heart, and Na-POLEON'S forty-century epigram at the Pyranids probably arouses no enthusiasm on his part and no feeling of any kind except that he forty centuries represent a very uninteresting lot of people with whom he has no sympathy. In a recent conversation with a aris correspondent of the London Times he takes a very unsentimental view of the esults of the Berlin Congress, and looks upon the treaty as an accomplished fact bear-ing upon the best interests of Europe and tending to bring about general peace. From this general basis he discussed the treaty in detail, and arrived at the following conclusions which may be stated in a few words: 1. That the whole European public received a mark of homage from Russia, when, notwithstending her own victorious positions, she sub-mitted the whole San Stefano treaty to the Congress. 2. That the Congress has put an and to the disunited condition of Europe and the artificial copartnerships that were formed by particular Powers according to their own selfish purposes. While a logical reunion of European States is not yet effected, it has erved a great purpose in destroying the effectiveness of the Triple Alliance of 1878, which GAMBETTA thinks was principally directed against France. 4. He thinks that

"the position attained by Austria, with her preponderating influence amid the new Sclav States of which Bosnia and Herzegovina have been called to form the centre, make of that Power something entirely different from an ally of Russia. At the same time, Aus ria is placed as sentinel at one end of the Eastern area, while at the other England has been called upon to mount guard, and this parallel situation establishes between the inerests of Austria and those of England connection which impels the former toward ner natural and logical policy, and which, to day or to-morrow, will inevitably deprive the Priple Alliance of its bond of union and one of its most important elements." 5. He also sees reason for congratulation that in consequence of constituting herself protectress of Turkey in Asia England has abandoned her insular position and resumed her policy of watchfulness on the Continent, so that her interest will now exist wherever political equilibrium s at stake, and that, in consequence of this, while the interests of England and Austria are identical in the East, the interests of England and France are identical at home. Much as M. GAMBETTA dislikes the formation of triple alliances like that of Germany, Austria, and Russia, especially when he thinks they are directed against France, it will be hard to arrive at any other conviction from his sentiments than that he would like very much to see another triple alliance made between England, Austria, and France. In his somewhat rosy view of the results of the Congress he follows clearly in the steps of BEACONSFIELD, -in fact, every point that he makes was made before the interview in Beaconsfield's speech in Parliament upon the Harrington resolutions, and the Liberal criticisms of the Premier's speech apply with equal force to his own view of the situation. Since GAMBETTA and BEAconstill saw the vision of peace arising over Europe several dark clouds have loomed up above the horizon. There is not a Danubian State satisfied with its condition Italy is agitated over the advance of Austria Turkey is sullen. Bosnia is in insurrection. Hungary is dissatisfied over the danger of clavic preponderance in the Austro-Hun garian Government. There are yet to arise the grave complications that must ensue when England fairly commences her work of cleaning the Augean stables in Armenia, and the still more dangerous questions that will come up for settlement when Russia demands her indemnity of Turkey,a claim which Turkey must honor at sight at the risk of another war. It may be that the Berlin Congress has postponed the dangers of the Eastern question for a few years come, but the materials of disorder are just as plentiful now as they were a year

the Pruth.

and a half ago when the Russians crossed

MR. TILDEN'S MISTAKE. We think a large number of the Den hroughout the country believe that Mr. TIL-DEN's great mistake was made at the time of the counting of the Presidential vote, be cause he failed to take the personal leadership of his party and insist upon what he and his followers claimed to be his rights. We are inclined to the belief, however, that he has committed a much graver error in undertaking, as he has through Mr. MARBLE, to defend the attitude he then assumed, and there are now evidences on all sides that he has brought about a dissension in the party which, whatever other result it may have will defeat his declared ambition to run for President again in 1880. The New York Express, which is one of the oldest and stanchest Democratic organs in the State, savs that Mr. MARBLE writes "as Mr. TIL-DEN's attorney and mouthpiece "; and then planation in the following sharp style:

planation in the following sharp style:

Mr. Marrie's elaborate and wordy explanation explains nothing whatever. It simply goes over a familiar ground, recites verbosely what has before been much better fold, adding that Hawirr called on Tilden Jan. 14, and, in Marrie's presence, told him that the Electoral Commission bill would pass whether he approved it or not. Tilden remarked that it was too late then to consult him. Hewirr replied that the Democrats in Congress die not consult him. They were public men, and had their own duties and responsibilities. They were public men, and that ther own duties and responsibilities approved of it. And then Tilden picked objections in it, and higgled for delay. A prettyleader of the Democracy that His own subordinates refusing to heed his wishes. Ignoring his actics, and telling him to his face that they are indifferent to his approval or disapproval: He is not to blame for their course, but the fact that these men had not a particle of respect for him shows that he must have impressed them as unfifor leadership, untrustworthy, weak. Instead of meeting occasions on the instant, changing his tactics to suit the emergency, confronting the end sund begged for delay!

It is pretty evident that Mr. Tilden may

It is pretty evident that Mr. Then may

be considered out of the race for the Democratic nomination, as there are at least four distinct elements in the party that will be opposed to him. They are: (1) Those who plame him for not having pursued the same oulldozing policy in fighting over the count of the votes as his Southern friends had pursued to carry their States for him; this faction will believe with the New York Express that "the more his friends explain his con duct the more conspicuous his hesitancy, and moral cowardice, and incompetency to the occasion become." (2) Those who approved of his conduct in refraining from ersonal effort to control the count, and who held him to be patriotic enough to prefer losing the office rather than seize it by and precipitate the country into civil war; this faction now learn that it was not patriotism, but combined hesitation and cheming, which guided his conduct it that critical time. (3) Those who believe in the fiat-money doctrine and think it can be put in force with the aid of the Dem ocratic party; this faction knows that Mr TILDEN is in full sympathy with the ultra resumptionists of the East, who believe in the complete abandonment of the greenback system and resumption on an exclusive gold pasis. (4) That large class of Democrats in the West and South who were so sorely dis appointed in the capacity of TILDEN's rel" during the last campaign, and who do not propose to trust to his niggardly characteristics again. To these opponents in his party may be added a powerful faction of ex-Confederates who have the payment of the Rebel claims in their mind, and recall Mr. TILDEN's emphatic declaration against them in the closing days of the last campaign. Messrs. Thurman and Ewing, of Ohio, Messrs. HENDRICKS and VOORHEES, of Indiana, may feel reasonably secure as far as Mr. TIL DEN's aspirations are concerned, and the newspapers of which the New York Sun is the leader will have to find some other issue than that of urging Mr. Thenen's election in 1880 by claiming that he was defrauded of the office in 1876.

In Tom Ewing's screed on the current question, published in The TRIBUNE yester lay, he was very much distressed to find excuses for abolishing the National Bank currency. He, of course, favors that policy.

Among other things he said: The profit on circulation is a mere subsidy, which bout 2,000 National Banks enjoy against 5,000

If the profit on circulation be sufficient to nount to a subsidy, and the subsidy be of ny value, what is there to prevent the five ousand other banks applying for and resiving it? Is not the fact that only two usand out of the seven thousand banks ave any circulation an evidence that the ive thousand other banks do not conider the profits on circulation or subsidy qual to the additional responsibility and he taxation which attach to the privilege of irculation? Every National Bank must ave a circulation equal to 10 per cent of its apital, otherwise many of them would surender it promptly. Any one of the five housand other banks can apply and receive he same subsidy at any time. The "Ohio Idee," or something worse, eached Virginia, and the editor of the Rich and Whig has got it bad. Hear him mond Whig has got it bad. Hear him:

It is no time to mince matters, or to take tw
bites at a cherry. We must go to the root of it
evil at once. Pay the national debt in greenbac'
a legal-tender for all dues, and in that all, be
ter than the greenbacks with which the som
were bought—for they were not receivable focustoms. That does full justice to the creditor
and rids the land of an incubus which crushes it
energies of the people and banishes all prosperity
It at the same time enables us to get rid of the
most odious and infiguitous tax ever imposed upo
a free people,—the internal revenue,—and, alor
with that, all the execrable machinery of Ma
shals,—if possible, ten times more abominab with that, all the exectable machinery of Marshals,—if possible, ten times more abominable than the system they enforce. This summar mode of cutting up by the roots this whole infer nal system is far preferable to the piddling proces of such biddling statesmen as Mr. Ran Tucker who will always take care never to hit thei friends, the money-jobbers, hard enough to hur there. The Whige calls the Greenback lunacy "th giant powder of reform,"-which is not a bad name for it, considering the fact that it would blow everything, if adopted, higher GILDEROY's kite. The kind of "Rap-doodle that the flat people down there are fed upon may be judged of by the following extract from for by the editor: Gr by the editor:

Let the Greenback party succeed, and the post coffee we buy, being free of tax, will cost in the suil what it does now, and the bushel of when self will bring double what it does now, nechanic will get double what he does now fely's work, and he will not be without work.

day's work, and he will not be without work hall his time. In other words, our receipts will be doubled, and our necessary expenses diminished to one-half of what they are now. A man now making \$600 and expending \$600 in necessary expenses, would then make \$1,200, and expend in necessary expenses only \$300. Behold the difference! The country would at once become prosperous, and our people would soon become happy and contented. SIDNEY SMITH once said that when address ing a public audience the speaker had a right me some things; for instance, that he stood before a people of ordinary intelligence, and that they were familiar with the facts of history, science, and so on; but, if one should undertake to argue the case with the class of idiots of which the writer of the above extract is the type and exponent, the first duty would be to assume that he was an ignoram tho must be instructed in the elementary principles of political economy and social science before proceeding to discuss the question of The Republicans in the Twenty-third Penn

ylvania District have got into a jangle amon hemselves that will probably lose them th nember. Mr. ERRETT, the present member, is andidate for re-election, and an uneasy fellow amed McCandless is also a candidate. While Mr. ERRETT has been attending to his duties in Vashington, McCandless has been busy at work ixing things to suit himself. When the usua ime for holding the primaries arrived, ERRETT's riends had them postponed. McCandluss an his friends were greatly incensed at this, and issued a call for the primaries themselves, when they met and chose delegates to a Convention which Convention of course nominated McCani LESS. The regular Committee has not yet is ued a call for primaries, but it will do so, and lelegates will be chosen to a Conventi which will undoubtedly nominate ERRETT as the regular Republican candidate. Mc-CANDLESS and his friends claim that his was the regular Convention, and he the reg ular nominee, and he will run. This will of course split the Republican vote, and, as i 000 majority over the Democr the Democrats expect to gain the member. In the present exigency of political affairs and the mportance of securing as large a representation in the next House as possible, it seems as if would be a good thing to bring on exhibition i hat locality. Added to the other complications in that district, the Nationals have their candi date in the field, a former Republican, and personally a strong man.

Nobody who is at all familiar with the dealngs of the I.-O.-U. expects it to be scrupulous about anything it says or does in a busine way. It has been forced to admit that it lied in charging that THE TRIBUNE's type is below th standard," but in making this admission i takes occasion to utter more falsehoods abou THE TRIBUNE'S affairs. For instance, it allege that THE TRIBUNE's type was selected in orde to get the most out of the men for the least oney." The best reply to this is the reitera tion of the fact that THE TRIBUNE's type i to add that there has been no strike or discon ent in this office. It also intimates in a vague sort of way that THE TRIBUNE is responsible that the I.-O.-U., perhaps prompted by its necessities, determined to reduce rates paid its printers, and wanted THE TRIBUNE to join in the reduction. This THE TRIBUNE declined to do, and the I.O. II have ing done so, ought to be prepared to fight its own battles, without trying to lug THE TRIBUNI into its embarrassments. As to the assertion that "Mr. MEDILL is the head of that corpora tion" (meaning the Typographical Union), the lie is made the more degrading beca utterly ridiculous. In one word, the business affairs of THE TRIBUNE and those of the I.-O.-U are so widely separated that the most desperat efforts of the impecunious I.-O.-U. crowd will never succeed in persuading the public to asse ciate the two concerns in any manner.

It takes a thief to catch a thief. It is now harged that the blatherskite KEARNEY's eulogy n BEN BUTLER in Boston was stolen, word fo vord, from Tom Firen's eulogy on Jim Blaine ta HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting held June 21, 1876. This is bad for KEAR EY, and stamps him as the cheat and swindle that has been apparent from the first, but no ody can tell where Tom Firen got it. These who are familiar with Tom's natural habit of oppropriating the ideas and language of others e satisfied that he must have stolen it from some source. Firch has a most remarkable emory, and, when a resident of Milwauke and before he went West to grow up with the untry and get into Congress, he used to amuse he boys in the saloons by rehearing the speeche CARL SCHURZ, MATT CARPENTER, Senator DOOLITTLE and the other notable orators of isconsin, and could not only give their exact anguage from memory, but would mimic their oratorical pose, and facial expression, gestures c., etc. While he was one of the editors of th aily Free Democrat his literary thefts were so numerous and notorious that he was the laugh-ing stock of the press of the State. At that ort of thing Tom can give KEARNEY a good many points and then beat him in the game.

The New York Evening Post says it is curi find a Western State teaching lessons o ourage and wisdom to the faltering and palter ing States of the East. It refers to the platform or address recently put forth by the Wisand it cites as worthy of special commendat ose passages which refer to the principles of the Cincinnati platform and to the President's letter of acceptance. "They have the sense to e," says the Post, "that the parts which he brought into prominence—the restoration of friendly relations between the States, the reform of the Civil Service, and the return to a

tions of the time. They are not afraid to approve what the Administration has done in these particulars; and they have the sense the tit furnishes the only ground upo which their party can stand with any hope of success." This praise is all well-deserved and well-bestowed, but there is nothing so very extraordinary in a "Western State teaching lessons of wisdom and courage to the faltering and paltering States of the East." It was the "wisdoin" of "courage " of GRANT, both Western men, that held the great heart of the nation as true to the Union as the steel to the pole all through th fierce and trying conflict of civil war. qualities that the Post seems to admire so much are indigenous to Western soil.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson, a prominent fruitshipper at St. Joseph, Mich., writes to one of our contemporaries complaining that crooked fruit dealers on South Water street, in this city, are repacking perishable fruits, and, in som ases, labeling baskets of what pretend to be Crawford peaches with his name and residence whereas it is a month too early for Crawford peaches, and, besides, that he has not a peach tree of that kind or any other on his place having dug them all up last fall. Mr. DONALD son's letter confirms what we have already charged, that South Water street is the centre of much of the swindling in peaches which carried on so unblushingly this season. In view o the practices alleged by Mr. D., our plan of mora suasion and religious conviction would hardly work. In such cases the law ought to be used and the swindlers who are forging other people names ought to be severely punished, -first fo pasket sold under the conditions described re flects upon Mr. D.'s honesty among those who do not know him.

Some old poet once said that if he could write the songs of a nation he did not care who made its laws, and the people of Richmond (Va.) no doubt think that, if they can tax the drinks of a city with Moffatt's register, the They have been summing up the drinking capacity of Richmond alone for eleven months and are proud of the following exhibit of re sults: 1,443,945 alcoholic drinks and 1,567,120 malt drinks, netting the handsome total tax of \$43,937.06. The record shows that the month f October is the best drinking month in all the year, the boys having "hooped 'em up" to the tune of 439,820 drinks during that time. The next month the treats fell off to 248,973. which indicates a temperance revival or hard imes for money, or, perhaps, a little of both.

Punch, brothers, punch with cheer, A brown-colored ticket for a drink of beer; A yellow-colored ticket for a drink of rye, And see that no fellow gets a nip on the siy.

A reader of THE TRIBUNE in Kendallville Ind., asks the following questions:

1. Have any of the five-cent nickel coins eve

been redeemed?

2. Was any foreign coin ever a legal-tender in this country; if so, what one?

3. Will greenbacks be received in payment of duties, etc., after September?

4. Or did the Greenbackers (?) defeat the bill in the House of Representatives?

Answers .- (1) We presume so, since the law explicitly provides for the redemption of all the ninor coins in lawful money when presented is sums of not less than \$20, and since there have been changes in the minor coins. (2) Foreign coin was formerly a legal-tender; in 1796, th legal-tender property was taken away from all and, after that, the value of foreign coins was fixed from time to time by statute. Foreign coin is not now a legal-tender. (3) No (4) Yes.

The Vicksburg Herald is having a very lively time of it with the old Secession advocates and pologists in the South for having taxen decided ssue with JEFF DAVIS' recent Fourth of July harangue, in which be reaffirmed his faith the justice of the Lost Cause. Some of the papers, however, appreciate the fact that the Cause in which Mr. Davis was engaged is inleed Lost for all time, and that it must for ever so remain. The Edwards Citizen says: But it does strike us as exceedingly silly for the Democratic party press in Mississippi, with only a sew exceptions, to rise up and lindorse and eulogize the doctrines of that speech. We had supposed

The New York Express (Dem.) says plainly hat it was TILDEN'S own fault that he is not now President, instead of HAYES. It puts the ease in a nutshell, as it understands it, thus: ease in a nutshell, as it understands it, thus:
Here was a man chosen President by a nopular majority of over a quarter of a million, having 184 and ispatted Electoral votes, and wanting but one more of the eleven that really belonged to him to complete his constitutional title, tamely submitting to be cheated out of the office by a series of

That is crowding SAMMY a little too hard. That he is a timid old coward, everybody believes; but it has not yet been established tha he had any right to the yote of Louisiana. Mrs.

The death of Cardinel FRANCHI was closely CONROY, D. D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonnacnoise, Ireland, and Papal Ablegate to the Dominion of Canada. At the time of his death e was at St. John's, Newfoundland, in the purnce of duties which were intrusted to his by Cardinal FRANCHI. He left Rome in May ast with absolute authority to settle all matters of dispute in Canada, and to make a special re port upon the progress of Masonry and French Rationalism among the Catholics of the Do

The Vicksburg Herald talks good sense and ulcates sound doctrine when it says: inculcates sound doctrine when it says:

Gen. Hampton, Senator Gordon, Senator Laman, Gen. Chaldens, and the Hoh. E. J. Ellis are on the right road. They have thousands and thousands of followers, among whom are to be found a majority of the ablest and shrewdest men in the South. They all agree upon the leading principles that should inspire our party. They agree that the Secession issue is dead and buried forever, that the colored race must be treated with absolute justice, and that the South must abide in good faith by all the amendments to the Constitution, without any "1fs" or "ands" about it.

The Louisiana Democrats are not afraid t tell what they want. On Tuesday they adopted platform at New Orleans in which they call for Government aid for, "First, the construc-tion of Mississippi levees; second, the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad; and, third the establishment of a Brazilian steamship line." This will do to begin with, and after these subsidies are secured they will rummage about and find something else that they think

For the sake of variety the Republicans of Onio and Indiana are to change speakers during the fail campaign. Gen. HARRISON, the Hon. J. W. GORDON, the Hon. JOHN COBURN, and Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, are to go over and stump Onio, and Gen. GARFIELD, Gen. KIEFER, and Representative FOSTER, of Ohio, are to reciprocate the favor and go and labor in the Hooster vineyard. It is a good arrangement,

One of the Cincinnati papers says that they have a few imported cases of yellow fever every summer in that city; that some of them ter minate fatally, but the majority of them recover, and are never heard of outside of the parties directly interested, including the attending physicians. This statement is made on the authority of prominent practitioners who are

MANTON MARBLE's letter has torn up the Democratic mind to a degree never before accomplished by so slight a purpose. If the object of the writing was to relieve Mr. Tilben of all responsibility of the Electoral Commission—as it seems to have been—it scarcely accomplishes its burpose, at least not to the extent of having Mr. Tilden accepted again, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate for 1880

The supplementary elections recently held in France now nearly complete the organization of the new Chamber. The Republicans now number 380, of whom 55 are new members. currency-involve the only living ques- The minority number 153, of whom 88 are

onapartists and 65 Royalists, which leaves a epublican majority of 227. The Pall Mall sudget says: "Out of the 153 Deputies of the 12, including the Due DECAZES, the Comte DE MUN, and M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, ave not yet had their elections confirmed, and ome of them are likely to be unseated. Of the 4 Conservative members unscated, only 9 have been re-elected, all the others having been suc eded by Republicans. The 55 unscated mer ers comprise 23 Bonapartists and 32 Royalists, of whom 14 belonged to the dissolved Chamber, the 41 others having only been elected last October.

The St. Louis fellows are now grumbling became Chechnati has had more cases of yellow fever than they have had. Chicago Tribune.

There has been but one authentic case of yellow fever in Cincinnati this year. That was brought from New Orleans and did not prove fatal. Please make a note of it.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Yes; but your neighbor, the Commercia, says was hear lots of cases a brought from New Orleans.

you have lots of cases " brought from New Or leans" every year.

The average Hoosier will puzzle his brain coniderably to find out why it was that Gov. Hen-DRICKS should spend so much of his valuable time in trying to explain what Mr. VOORHEES believes on the currency question. The ex-Governor got things so mixed that nobody knows exactly what DAN does believe, or HEN-DRICKS either, or both together.

Was it unfortunate for HENDRICKS, or for KEARNEY, that they made speeches the same evening? Of the two, Krarney's has the merit of boldness and HENDRICKS' the demerit of evasion, dodging, equivocation, and deceit. The red mouth of the wild Irishman was out-

Mr. CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, is kind enough o say that the President's Southern policy is ailure, and the I.-O .- U. copies the paragraph with avidity, and adds some remarks which indicate that it is really glad of it if it has failed.

The I.-O.-U. would rather have the policy fail

KEARNEY wished he had "money enough to hire BEECHER to knock the bottom Hell." DENNIS may some time find the bottom of that place too solid to be removed by either is money or his call upon Mr. BEECHER.

From the Fond du Lac Commo the Chicago Times office the editors toss a penny to see which shall have the first position on the page, the Democratic or the Rep

The blatherskite KEARNEY has had a good deal to say, first and last, about thieves. Now that he has been shown to be a literary this himself, the public will not listen to any more of his chaff.

BEN BUTLER is the owner of a yacht, and a ountry editor has been looking over the aphies of all the ex-Presidents, and he for that not one of them has ever owned a vacht

The Lime Springs (Iowa) Tribune wants Cork-LING and WASHBURNE as its ticket for President and Vice-President in 1880. But why place the vehicle in advance of the quadruped The Duluth speech made PROCTOR KNOTZ

but now it is strongly intimated that Procross KNOTT did not write the Duluth speech.

JOHN G. THOMPSON will sponge off THUR-IAN's nose during the race for the Presidency How would old BEN BUTLER look under that rhite plume of NAVABRE, anyhow?

SCHOOL-BOOKS

The Wisconsin Intellectual Mogule Getting Ready to Make the People Buy Net of Books. Special Dispatch to The Tribrine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8 .- The Commissioners to investigate the subject of common-school text-books, has been in session at Madison, and has just adjourned. The sit ting of the Commission began in the State Su-perintendent's office, in the Capitol, at Madison, Monday evening, and continued until last evening. The Commission was created by act of the last Legislature, in view of the various prop-State all the school-books used in the State public schools, and consists of the following persons: The Hon. W. C. Whitford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the George H. Paul, of Milwaukee; the Hon. R. E. Davis, of Dane County; Prof. George S. Albee, Principal of the State Normal School at Oshkosh; and the Hon. J. B. Quimby, of Sauk County. The various specialties referred to separate members of the great length. These were:

tained definitely and in detail what was before a matter of common notoriety and general be lief, that the prices of school-books to school patrons are vastly above the cost of publicat and a reasonable profit on the legitimate ex-pense of distribution and sale. This increase of price partly renders school-book publication one of enormous gain on the capital employed, but the expense of distribution and sale is greatly increased by the employment of armies f middlemen, agents, and drummers by rival houses to secure a market for their books. In this connection some means of saving the com-missions, by a system of State supply, were

missions, by a system of State supply, were considered.

2. The question of uniformity. On this subject, Prof. Whitford has compiled the laws of all the States, which he presented in tabular forms. In but three States, California, Minnesota, and Vermont, is absolute uniformity required by law. Full reports of the workings of the system in those States are not at hand, but are expected in time for the next meeting of the Commission. In this discussion, which was elaborate, extending throughout a part of each sitting of the Commission, the whole question of publishing text-books by the State, of State contracts for their purchase, and of local school district option over the whole subject within the three years' limitation provided by law, was amply considered, with all the surgestions and arguments pro and con. Skeletons of various plans were presented, and laid over for future meetings.

3. Reform in spelling was a subject which attracted particular attention in connection with school-book publication. It was agreed, whatever action might be taken as to uniformity of text-books, to encourage the reform in orthography. It appears that all the Teachers' Associa-

text-books, to encourage the reform in ortholohy. It appears that all the Teachers' Ass by. It appears that all the Teachers' Associations are presenting petitions to Congress asking national action so far as it can be nad similar to that of Germany, in which the lexicoss are issued under Government authority. It was thought that conditions of the Copyright law might be provided which would go a great way in promoting this reform. Senator Paul is the Chairman, and Supt. Whitford and Judge Quimby are the other members of the Sub-Committee having this measure in charge.

Another meeting will be held in November, when the various subjects of consideration will be embodied in reports for the Legiscaure. Some novel and interesting plans for cheapening the school-book supply, and for insuring the best possible class of text-books were suggested, which will be reduced to proper form for presentation to the public at the November meeting. The Commission are substantially unanimous in their general views.

WIDOWED AND FRIENDLESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.-Mrs. Mary Ann Omerling, who is about 30 years of age and rather good looking, made an attempt to commit suicide about 9 o'clock to-night, by jumi from the Hand street bridge into the Alleghens River. Just as she was in the act of making fatal plunge she was seized by a man who hap pened along and was taken to the toll house, pened along and was taken to the toll house, where she was questioned. She had but recently ieft Little Rock, Ark., where she had lived with her husband for several years, first going to St. Louis, where she had some soon, was killed in an accident of some kind. After his death she started to go to Philadelphia, where she has relatives. She reached this city this morning penniless and discouraged, and, having no place at which to stop or obtain food, of which she had had none for two days, she concluded to end her life and misery together by drowning. She told her story in a straightforward manner, and it is generally credited. Her present wants have been supplied, and she will be sent to her relatives in Philadelphia to-morrow.

CHIN The Imperial

Its Passage Chica Reporter Acce

from the l Her And Informs Hims

Their Luggage Matte Interviews with the

The Scenes at the D the Stea

THE EMB

a Chinese News

The Ambassacors from dom, or, as the Chinese t Empire of Tsin, or the La River, arrived here to Washington. They has timuously since the 27th left the harbor of Canton I of Tokio, a breakdown in the vessel materially ways monotonous passau After a rest of a few da they started last Saturday ullman car for the East. Unusual interest is tal from the other side of the that their Embassy is the sioned to this country by ment. For several year growing tendency of libe of the Regency. Hundre growing tendency of of the best families have of the best lamines in America and Europe, have taken to their nativand languages of foreignes has been of the most m has been of the most mehas been of the most mehas been of the politions of China. Besides, been a constant stream of candon delving in the mines of delving and tobacco play and the delving and the delving and the protection of the protect

The Chinese being a mois always extremely difficiently of the confusion can be a confusion of the confusion can be a confusion of the confusio

more than twenty mist correct list of THE DISTINGUISH Chun Lan Pin, of Cantou tiary to the United States, Yeh Yuan Tsun, of Nani Legation at Washington. Chun Shu Tung, of Car merica. Sit Ming Cook, Consul to Lin Leang Yuan, of Car Chan Shen Yin, of Hor

Chan Shen Yin, of Hon Yana.
Chun Wai Kwan, of Cant Lui Tseang, of Canton, is Legation.
Woo Chea Shen, of Cheki toon to Spain.
Shen Chen Woo, of Che-I Chun Ho Chun, of Nankii Chai Seh Yoong, of Am Peruvian Legation.
Li Kwan Chung, of Canton Yung Hai, of Canton, att

Yung Hai, of Canton, att Sing Tao, of Pekin, attac Yen Sz Chee, of Chekian Sai Ching Foo, of Chekian Sai Ching Foo, of Chekia Woo Lai Tang, of Nankli Yang Wing Tal, of Canto Cam Sung Leang, of Car gation at Washington. Tseng You Nan, of Canto Chun Mo, of Canton, atts Wong Tat Chun, of Canto preter to the Embassy. Lee Yah Lun, of Canton, Yung Wing, of Hartford, later Pienipotentiary. ister Pienipotentiary.

Not all of the above-party that arrived here sular staff for San Franch sular staff for Sau Franch and Yung Wing, the last-several years in charge of or school, at Hartford. I nese in the special car, a them being servants, and above list. There were all emfent military officers, to the Hartford school to glish and American cus Poor things! It will be fill law of the Empire, before folks at home.

THE WAL At 8 o'clock yeste crowd of loungers about and, on the Mississippl large proportions, the whose arrival at that h early in the morning, through the dust and tance. When the whis was seen creeping slowly that connect the cities Davenport, there was a ing towards the edge long line of cars drew eagerly into windows, some moments. Fins plorative faculties show in the last car," tumbled, and hustled, elbowed down in the d little good did the effe moved away almost im the Embassy who had a made their toiless were

a sample of what took the line from the Missis ery time the cars sto ble, nor was anything the distinguished stran were perfectly conversa tongue.

Comese etiquette p of distinction as man

of distinction as man dress as fashion in the for a New York be A high-class Mandarit same garment oftener and frequently his withat it takes him a year that it takes him a year day. that it takes him a year ing every day. This ryoung ladies of the per is nevertheless a meland of the vastness of this when the reader learns bassy carries with it exa huggage, of which sixtel made up of wearing Chun Lan Pin travels with the state of clothes, from the ordinary trave ous State habiliments the attaches have I the humblest pers (exclusive of serva the humblest persistration of serval than fifty full suits. Of that the Chinese garm fine material and in sthat they never wear outwould not be far from the wardrobe of their often descends through and tear. This account dance and variety of applications of the second through the wardrobe on hand, though ceep on hand, though China, as in this courtry bected to spend their m port of the tailor.

ad 65 Royalists, which leaves a ajority of 227. The Pall Mall "Out of the 153 Deputies of the acluding the Duc DECAZES, the M, and M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, ad their elections confirmed, and are likely to be unseated. Of the e members unseated, only 9 have, all the others having been suc-3 Bonapartists and 32 Royalists, onged to the dissolved Chamber, having only have ing only been elected las

CHINA.

The Imperial Embassy on

Its Passage Through

Reporter Accompanies Them

from the Mississippi

Their Luggage and Other

Matters.

The Scenes at the Depot Here-Life

the Steamboat.

THE EMBASSY.

impossly since the 27th of June, when they has the harbor of Canton in the steamship City

of Tokio, a breakdown in some of the machiner

of Tokio, a breakdown in some of the machinery of the ressel materially lengthening the any-surs monotonous passage to San Francisco. After a rest of a few days in the latter city, they started last Saturday morning in a special

g started last Saturday morning in a special liman car for the East.

"musual interest is taken in these visitors in the other side of the world from the fact is their Embassy is the first to be commis-

ned to this country by the Chinese Govern-

ment. For several years there has been a gowing tendency of liberality on the part of the Regency. Hundreds of Chinese youths

of the hest families have been educated abroad hamerka and Europe, and, going back, they have taken to their native land the manners

and languages of foreigners, and their influence

acter upon the political and social institu-

Here.

Chicago.

nore cases of yellow fever than they n but one authentic case of yellow ati this year. That was brought in aud did not prove fatal. Please L.—Cincinnati Gazette. r neighbor, the Commercia', says f cases "brought from New Or-

sier will puzzle his brain conout why it was that Gov. HEN explain what Mr. Voormezs explain what Mr. Voormezs currency question. The ex-things so mixed that nobody hat Dan does believe, or HENr both together.

nate for HENDRICKS, or for they made speeches the same the two, Krarney's has the as and Hendrices' the demerit I the wild Irishman was out-

oster, of Ohio, is kind enough sident's Southern policy is a I.O. U. copies the paragraph adds some remarks which indi-really glad of it if it has failed, uld rather have the policy fail

ed he had "money enough to to knock the bottom out of may some time, find the bottom o solid to be removed by either call upon Mr. Begener.

d du Lac Commonwealth: "In mes office the editors toss a ich shall have the first position

die Kearner has had a good and last, about thieves. Now shown to be a literary thief ic will not listen to any more of

the owner of a yacht, and a as been looking over the biog-ie ex-Presidents, and he finds them has ever owned a yacht. (Iowa) Tribune wants Conk-

character upon the political and social institutions of China. Besides, of late years there has
been a constant stream of emigrants from the
senoard towns of China, who have scattered
themselves broadcast over the civilized worlo,
delving in the mines of Peru and Nevada, pegsing shoes in Massachusetts, cultivating the
sugar and tobacco plantations of Cuba,
swarming about the docks of London, until the Imperial Government has
felt compelled to establish some kind of
agencies for the protection of its vagrant subjects. Already Embassies have been sent to
England, France, and Germany, and within the
last sir months it was decided to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who
should also have supervision of Chinese affairs
in Span and Peru. Since then, the Government
has also appointed a Minister Resident to St.
Petersburg, so that now the once effete and exclusive Celestial Empire stands upon an even
footing with the other first-class nations of the
earth.

The Chinese being a monoscillable layeres of unness its tricket for President at in 1880. But why place the e of the quadruped? The Chiese being a monosyllabic language, it is always extremely difficult for foreigners to write or spell its proper names correctly, on account of the confusion caused by their similarity. A representative of THE TRIBUNE who met the Embassy at Rock Island was assured by Them they Virthat no American prewspapers had eeh made PROCTOR KNOTT, ongly intimated that Procron rite the Duluth speech.

Chun Shen Yinthat no American newspapers had yet printed their names right, and in a slip taken from a San Francisco paper pointed out more than twenty mistakes. Following is a reson will sponge off Thung the race for the Presidency. BEN BUTLER look under that THE DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS: Chun Lan Pin, of Canton, Minister Flenipoten-iary to the United States, Spain, and Peru. Yeh Yuan Tsun, of Nanking, First Secretary of egation at Washington. Chan Shu Tung, of Canton, Consul-General to

AVARRE, anyhow! OOL-BOOKS.

Intellectual Moguls Getting to the People Buy New Sets

on. W. C. Whitford, State Su-public Instruction; the Hon. aul, of Milwankee; the Davis, of Dane County; Albee, Principal of the sol at Oshkosh; and the Hon. Sauk County. The various

ik County. The various

Sauk County. The various to separate members of the eported on, and considered at ese were: school-books. It was ascer-ad in detail what was before on notoriety and general be-ces of school-books to school

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the Commission, the whole
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were presented, and laid over ga.

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this reform. Senator Paul is
Supt. Whitford and Judge
aer members of the Sub-Commeasure in charge.

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AND FRIENDLESS.

And FRIENDLESS.

patch to The Tribune.

Aug. 8.—Mrs. Mary Ann
about 30 years of age and
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et bridge into the Allegheny
was in the act of making the

et bridge into the Allegheny
was in the act of making the
as selzed by a man who hapas taken to the toll house,
testioned. She had but reRock, Ark.. where she had
and for several years, first
where her husband, who was
itled in an accident of
its death she started to go to,
this morning penniless and
having no place at which to
of which she had had nobe
oncluded to end her life and
drowning. She told her story
manner, and it is generally
ant wants have been supthe sent to her relatives in
row.

Wis., Aug. 8.—The Board of an Shen Yin, of Hong Kong, Consul to Hawis., Aug. 8.—The Board of o investigate the subject of ext-books, has been in session as just adjourned. The sitnission began in the State Sulce, in the Capitol, at Madison, and continued until last evenssion was created by act of re, in view of the various proplish by contract within the ol-books used in the State and consists of the following Chun Wai Kwan, of Canton, attache. Lai Tseang, of Canton, interpeter to the Spanish Woo Chea Shen, of Cheklang, Secretary of Lega-

Shen Chen Woo, of Ohe-Kiang, attache. Chun Ho Chun, of Nanking, attache, Chal Sch Yoong, of Amoy, interpreter envian Leastion Peruvian Legation.
Li Kwan Chung, of Canton, attache.
Tam Win Cho, of Canton, attache.
Tung Hal, of Canton, attache.
Sing Tao, of Pekin, attache.
Yen St Chee, of Chekiang, attache.
No Ching Feo. of Chekiang.

nercs. ht Ming Cook, Consul to San Francisco. In Leang Yuan, of Canton, Consul-General to

Sai Ching Foo, of Chekinng, attache.
Woo Lai Tang. of Nanking, attache.
Yang Wing Tai, of Canton, attache.
Cans Sung Leang, of Canton, Secretary of Leption at Washington.
Treng You Nan, of Canton, attache.
Chun Mo. of Canton, attache.

Treng You Nan, of Canton, attache.

Chan Mo. of Canton, attache.

Wong Tat Chun, of Canton, chief English interputer to the Embassy.

Lee Yah Lun, of Canton, attache.

Yang Wing, of Hertford, Conn., assistant Minster Plenipotentary.

Imag Wing, of Hartford, Conn., assistant Minmiter Pienjouentnary.

Not all of the above-named were with the
party that arrived here yesterday. The Consular staff for San Francisco were left behind,
and Yung Wing, the last-named, has been for
several years in charge of the Chinese Mission,
or school, at Hartford. There were thirty Chinese in the special car, about haif a dozen of
them being servants, and not included in the
above list. There were also three boys, sons of
coment military officers, who were being taken
to the Hartford school to be educated in English and American customs and language. glish and American customs and language. Poorthings! it will be fifteen years, under the law of the Empire, before they will see the old folks at home.

THE WARDROBE.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the usual crowd of loungers about the depot at Rock Isl-and, on the Mississippi River, was swelled to large proportions, the majority having gathered to catch a glimpse of the Chinese Embassy whose arrival at that hour had been heralded by the telegraph for several days. Although so early in the morning, many had tramped through the dust and the dew for a long dis-tance. When the whistle sounded and the train was seen creeping slowly across the long bridges that connect the cities of Rock Island and Devenport, there was a stir and a general push-ing towards the edge of the pistform. The long line of cars drew up, and heads peered agerly into windows, but without result for some moments. Finally a hackman of ex-plorative faculties shouted, "Here they are a the last car," and the crowd a the last car," and the crown tambled, and hustled, and jumped, and showed down in the direction indicated. But aured away almost immediately, and those of the Embassy who had gotten out of bed and ande their toilets were careful to keep out of

This scene is mentioned simply because it is

sight.

This scene is mentioned simply because it is a sample of what took place at every station on the line from the Mississippi River to Chicago. Every time the cars stopped there was the same turious crowd. At no time was there any trouble, nor was anything said which could offend the distinguished strangers, several of whom were perfectly conversant with the English tongue.

Camese etiquette prescribes for a man of distinction as many different kinds of dress as fashion in this country prescribes for a New York belle: in fact, more. A high-chass Mandarin seldom wears the same garment oftener than once a month, and frequently his wardrobe is so large that it takes him a year to go through it, changing every day. This rather reflects upon the young ladies of the period in this country, but a nevertheless a melancholy fact. Some idea of the vastness of this subject can be obtained when the reader leafus that the Chinese Embarsy carries with it exactly fifty-seven tons of lurgage, of which sixteen tons are exclusively made up of wearing apparel. The Minister Chun Lan Pin travels with no less than 150 different suits of clothes, embracing everything from the ordinary traveling garb to the gorgeous State habiliments. Two, at least, of the attaches have 100 suits each, and the humblest person on the staff reclusive of servants) has no less than fifty full suits. Of course, it may be said that the Chinese garments are made of such line material and in such a loose-fitting style hat they have ever wear out, and the statement would not be far from the fruth. Sons inherit the wardrobe of their fathers, and a sik suit often descends through five generations of wear and tear. This accountry men of wealth are expected to spend their money freely for the asuport of the tailor.

The bagrange-car on the train of the Chicago, lock island & Pacific Road going East vester-cay morning was just about as full as it could The baggage-car on the train of the Chicago, Rock island & Pacific Road going East vester-cay morning was just about as full as it could

be packed with goods belonging to the Embassy. They were in all kinds and shapes of boxes, and

be packed with goods belonging to the Embassy. They were in all kinds and shapes of boxes, and packages, and hampers, and willow-baskets, all covered over with red and yellow stamps, bearing on them the peculiar hieroglyphic characters, which have become familiar to Americans by reason of appearing so frequently on teachests. There was a despairing look about the eyes of the baggage-master in the car, as if he had lost a near and dear friend, although his audible remarks were altogether unsuitable to an occasion of such solemnity. He eyed the huge stacks and swore; then looked at the expressman and swore; then looked at the expressman and swore; the was moodily thinking of the arrival at Chicago.

Through the kindness of Chun Shen Yin, The Tribune reporter was permitted to inspect one of the Ambassador's robes of state. This was an official dress, as prescribed by the Chinese code, and is to be worn only on the occasion of a reception given by another Ambassador of equal rank. First, there was a black volvet skull cap, a light fringe of gold embroidery running around the edge, and on the top was a single red button the dicates the highest rank in the Empire, a blue button the second rank, then come in order the crystal, white stone, gold, and silver. The robe was, of course, the most important part of the costume, and was long enough to trail on the floor; it was of blue brocaded sifk, having fanciful figures woven up and down the breast. There was an pair of high boots, having the usual felt sole, out the covering and leg were of blackssatin, fringed with velyet. And Informs Himself Concerning Isterieus with the Ambassador and Chinese Newspaper-Man. The Ambassacors from the Flowery King-ms, or, as the Chinese themselves call it, the appre of Tsin, or the Land of the Great Yelor River, arrived here yesterday on their way washington. They have been traveling con-

BIOGRAPHICAL

The different members of the Embassy were scattered about the special drawing-room car in comfortable though not strikingly classic atti-tudes. The Rock Island Company, as is commonly known, have their own sleeping, drawing-room, and hotel-cars, and this was really a nodel of elegance and convenience. The only persons in the car not Chinese were the colored porter and Mr. W. A. Strong, San Francisco Agent for the Lake Shore Road, who had contracted to take the party personally to their destination, Hart-ford. Mr. Strong said that the Chinese were greatly pleased with their trip thus far, though they had suffered from heat on the first day out

"Have you had any trouble from curiosity-"We were interfered with at first, but I have given orders now to the porter to admit no one to the special car without my permission, and we manage to get along very well except at meals. The members of the Embassy have had to walk through one or two sleeping-cars in or-der to reach the hotel-car, and they are very

modest, and do not like to be stared at."
"Do they eat with chop-sticks!"
"No; they all conform to the customs of the "No, they all conform to the customs of the country in matters of eating, except —"
"Except what?"
"They have got their little porcelain tea-ket-tles along with them, and make their own tea, and —"
"And what?"
"And they have brought along some of their native delicacies, you know, such as —"

"Rats?"
"Oh, no; not so bad as that; only a few

on, no, not so oad as that; only a few birds' nests, and such things."
"What things!"
"Dried fish, and eggs baked in clay, and rice pies, and so forth."
"Oh!"

"Meat is it about these fifty-seven tons of baggage?"

"Forty-one tons were shipped through from San Francisco by freight. It includes a large lot of furniture—household goods. They believe in fitting up the Ambassadorial and Consular residences in true Chinese fashion."

the Minister Plenipotentiary, is a veteran of 63 years, thirty of which have been spent continuously in the Government service. In appearance, he is prepossessing and commanding of respect. Tall, rather meagre, with a gray beard and a heavy gray moustache, he impresses one as a man who has been educated in the military rather than the civil service. And such is the case. Chun Lan Pin is a member of Han Lin, the Imperial University at Peking, where he took the highest honors in the Chinese classics (by the way, the standard there is far above the requirements of any American university), and began his career immediately in the public service. Not only did he achieve distiction in civil life, but he volunteered to take a command against the rebels in the Kuang-si outbreak of 1850-'58, and drove the insurgents out of the Canton Province. About five years ago he came to America, and under Imperial authority established the Chinese Academy at Hartford for the education of came to America, and under Imperial authority established the Chinese Academy at Hartford for the education of noble Chinese youths. This institution has prospered ever since, and has been one of the great instruments in widening the channel of prospered ever since, and has been one of the great instruments in widening the channel of Chinese ideas regarding foreigners and foreign innovations. The Chinese pupils who are sent there, as previously stated, are bound to remain away from China for a period of fifteen years. The usual age for sending them there is from 5 to 6 years. Two years ago Chun Lan Pin returned to China, leaving the college in charge of Yung Wing. Before going back he went to Cuba, having been appointed a special commission by the Chinese Government to investigate the Coolie cruelties in Cuba, and made an elaborate and faithful report to its Government, showing a most terrible state of affairs in the Coolie trade, for which he received the official thanks of the Government. His position in China is that of Secretary of the Imperial Clan Court, a tribunal which takes cognisance only of offenses against the law by members of the Imperial family, who are not amenable to the ordinary tribunals of justice. This is the highest court in rank in the Empire, though in point of fact the position of Secretary (viz. Judge) is scarcely anything more than a sinecure, and is conferred more as an honor than as a place for active service. This position the Minister still retains. He is a high-class Mandarin and wears the red button.

One of the most interesting personages con-

than a sinecure, and is conferred more as an honor than as a place for active service. This position the Minister still retains. He is a high-class Mandarin and wears the red button.

One of the most interesting personages connected with the Embassy is

CHUN SHEN YIN,

a young man of 32 years, but possessed of an extraordinary intellect and education. Though he has never been outside of China, he speaks English with a surprising fluency and with scarcely any foreign accent. He never hesitates for a word when speaking, and understands all that is said to him without difficulty. He was educated at Canton, and has not yet passed the degrees at the Han Lin, though he hopes to do so in a few years, when, as he says, he can become better educated. But from an American standpoint Shen Yin is very near excellence, as he is familiar with all kinds of book-knowledge, science, literature of all lands, and more than all with numan nature. He is as clever and snarp-witted as a Beacon-Hill girl educated at Vassar and Long Branch. To his other accomplishments Shen Yin adds a practical knowledge of the newspaper profession, having been connected for several years with the China Mail, the English paper published at Hong Kong. It may interest the reader to know that Shen Yin corrected a proof-slip of the names of the members of the Embassy for the use of The Tribune representative, and noted down in a plain English hand many of the facts in the lives of the different individuals in his party, from which the present narrative has been taken. He is a most charming Pagan, and would adorn the most cultivated society in the Old World or the New.

THE OTHERS.

Sit Ming Cook, who goes as Consul to San

would adorn the most cultivated society in the Old World or the New.

THE OTHERS.

Sit Ming Cook, who goes as Consul to San Francisco, is a graduate of Yale College; has spent several years in this country, and speaks English well. Recently he has been Chief Assistant of the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, composed entirely of Chinamen, whose vessels are engaged in the coast-trade along China.

Chun Sinu Fang was one of the managers of the same Company.

Yeh Yam Tsun, aged 54, has been for several years connected with the Chinese school at Hartford, Conn.

Lin Yeau Tsang, who goes as Consul-General to Cuba, has been for many years an officer in the Board of Revenue, of the Government Finance Department.

the Board of Revenue, of the Government Finance Department.

Woo Chee Tsin is a member of Han Lin University, than which nothing higher could be said, and is 60 years of age. He is regarded as one of the most learned men in the Empire.

Chun Sung Leang, who goes as Secretary of Legation, is an officer of the Board of Punishment, the highest criminal court in China, from which there is no appeal. His position would be analogous to that of Judge of the United States Supreme Court, if that tribunal were to take charge of criminal cases exclusively.

derect to take charge of clusively.

Chen Youn Nan is also a member of the Board of Punishment, and will be an attache at one of the Legations.

From this brief story of the lives of the members of the Embassy may be seen what kind of men the Chinese Government is sending to represent the Empire abroad. They are

CHUN SHEN TIN. "Our journey has been very pleasant so far. only, of jourse, a little tedious while on board the steamer," said Chun Shen Yin in a voice tent?

betraying so little accent as to startle the hearer, who was expecting nothing better than the "pigeon English" of the mines and of China-

Chun Shen Yin has a smooth face, although a stubbly landscape above and below his mouth showed that he was no stranger to the razor. He had an intellectual forehead, the front part of the cranium being shaved according to the Chinese fashion, and the hair in the back part being gathered into a braided queue. His appearance was rendered more literary from the fact that he wore a pair of gold spectacles (New York make), and were it not for his dress and pig-tail, he might readily pass for a college pro-

"We should like to stop in your beautiful city," he continued, "of which we heard so much, but the Minister is anxious to get to

city," he continued, "of which we heard so much, but the Minister is anxious to get to Hartford, and to finish up there in order to reach Washington next week.

"You are going to Havana. Are you not afraid of the yellow-lever!"

"I don't go to Havana until January. You see our Minister is appointed as Minister for the United States, Spain, and Peru. He also has charge of the Consulates. We go to Washington and will establish a legation there; then we will cross the Atlantic and open a legation in Madrid; then we sail to Cuba, and thence to Peru. You see it will be long before I reach Havana."

"What brought about this new order of things—the establishment of regular Embassies at foreign Courts!"

"Oh, we are growing liberal, we Chinese, and begin to see that there is much to be learned from other countries. Only give us a little time, and we will catch up with the age. China, you understand, is an old country, and all our forms of government and habits of living are settled. The people are conservative. But we are changing, slowly perhaps, but perceptibly. Give us time."

"This is the first Embassy ever sent to America!"

"Yes; but some newspapers have made a mistake in saying that this is the highest in rank of any ever sent out from China. We have, as European countries, the grades of Ambassador Extraoroinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Minister Resident. China has never sent out any of the former, because no country has sent that grade of officials to China. Tois Embassy consists simply of a Minister Plenipotentiary and attaches, and is the same as those already established at Berlin, Paris, and London. Since we left, a Minister has also been appointed to St. Petersburg."

Petersburg."
What do the Chinese think of Russian aggression in Central Asia?"
"I do not like to talk politics. You see, you on all subjects, but we are still subjects of China. I will give you all the information that I can, but you must excuse me from saying anything political. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE goes regularly to Peking, and perhaps to St. Petersburg."

burg."

Shen Yin was evidently a diplomat.
"Perhaps you can tell something of the objects which are hoped to be achieved by the present Embassy."

"This is a permanent Embassy, although the present members are appointed for only three years. Its objects, of course, are to secure general good feeling between the two Governments. We also expect that, by establishing Consulates in the chief cities, we can be of great assistance to Uninese subjects who are now scattered so numerously about this country."

"Why was the Minister appointed for Peru rather than for Brazii or other South American countries?" Shen Yin was evidently a diplomat.

rather than for Brazil or other South American countries?"

"Because in Peru are the greatest number of Chinamen,—many thousand Coolies being employed in the mines."

"What does the Chinese Government think of the outery on the Pacific Slope against Chinese cheap labor?"

Shen Yin smiled a little bitterly, Said he: "I do not speak for the Chinese Government, but for myself I think it pitiable that anything should arise to interfere with the friendly rela-

for myself I think it pitiable that anything should arise to interfere with the friendly relations of these two great countries. I do not and cannot for a moment think that THIS KERNEY MOVEMENT is supported by any but the lowest elements of society, whether East or West."

"You have heard of Kearney, then?"

"Yes; he makes a great ado, and his temporary success is on account of his uniting two elements—the Communists and the foes of cheap work. He would not only kill the Chinamen, but would also kill the rich men and divide their property."

men, but would also kill the rich men and divide their property."

"But about the former question?"

"Well, it is about like this: Those who work the cheapest will get employment. But that will not nurt anybody. If laborers work cheap, the employers can make their goods for less money, and can sell them for less money. It all works the same way. When labor is cheap, products cheapen proportionately, and it all evens up in the end."

Shen Yin spoke without hesitation, having evidently a thorough knowledge of the subject.

"I am treading on the domain of politics," he continued, "but what I have said is nothing but common reason and common sense. We hope by starting a Consulate in San Francisco

hope by starting a Consulate in San Francisco to ameliorate somewhat the condition of the Chinese in that city. They are of our lowest class, as a rule, although there are many wealthy people there, too, and all, rich and poor, need some kind of protection."

"Do you think that mimigration to this country will continue at the same rate as here-tofore?" hope by starting a Consulate in San Francisco

"That is difficult to tell. Of course, men of

"That is difficult to tell. Of course, men of all races will go where they can make the most money, and Cuinamen will come here if they can do better than at home."

"What can a common laborer earn in China?"

"It varies widely with the part of the country that he lives in, and the kind of employment that he has. I know that in China a person can live on about \$2 a month, if he wants to. In this country he earns more, but he naturally spends more. Besides, he has always to support his parents. In China it is not as it is in America. Here a young man is independent of his family when he is 21 years old, but in China he is under the control of his parents until their death. He is not only ruled by them, but is obliged to see to their support. We never hear of such a thing as a son descring his father or mother in their old age to poverty or the Poor-House."

mother in their old age to poverty or the PoorHouse."

"And yet you are not a Christian nation?"
Sigen Yin smiled.
"The missionaries cause us a great deal of
trouble—the Government, I mean. The converts they make are always overzealous, and
are all the time getting up disturbances. But
the Government is very toierant, and is willing
to pugup with a good deal rather than disoblige
the Christian nations."
"What seet succeeds in making the most
converts?"

"The Roman Catholics, by all odds. Their
religion is something like the old Buddhist form,

converts?"

"The Roman Catholics, by all odds. Their religion is something like the old Buddhist form, and for that reason seems sometimes to take hold of the minds of the weaker classes. Still, all the combined converts of all your Christian sects are most insignificant in number."

"You are a follower of Confucius?"

"Who lived and died many years before Christ."

"Are you not alarmed at your state of sin?"

CHUN LAN PIN.
In communicating with the chief of the Embassy it was necessary to employ the services of an interpreter, as Chun Lan Pin knows no English. In talking he spoke slowly, and evi-dently with great consideration.

"I have visited your country before," he ob-served, after the usual formalities, "and am an dmirer of your institutions, especially the railroad and telegraph." "Have you not thought of introducing them in China?"

As for the telegraph, that is impossible, owing to the great number of characters in the Chinese language. The railroad has been tried at Hong Kong, but proved a failure.
It caused so many riots among the
people that the Government bought it
up at twice its value and destroyed it. So you see there is no present prospect of our ever en-joying either of these great inventions." "The railroad would be of great benefit just now in China, if a line were running from

Peking into the northwest provinces, in con-"That is true, but it would only be a temporary benefit. In your country you have the right kind of population for railroads, but in China the time is yet to come when they can be used successfully."

"Have you visited the provinces where the famine is, or was raging?"

"Have you visited the provinces where the famine is, or was, raging?"
"I have not, but the people are still dying by thousands, almost by militons."
"What was the cause of the famine?"
"Lack of rain, principally. We are troubled in our rural districts from two causes—too much rain and not enough rain. This time it is not enough rain. The rice crop has falled in these provinces for two seasons. You see we raise in China enough rice to supply the entire population, but when the crop falls for two successive seasons in any district, it must affect the people terribly."

terribly."
"What do you estimate the population of China to be now!"
"About 300,000,000."
"And all live on rice to a greater or less ex-

"Yes; the Chinese live on a vegetable diet "Do you drink?"
"There is very little drunkenness. There is a kind of rice brandy called sam chow, but it is comparatively little used. The people are tem-

a kind of rice brandy called sam chow, but it is comparatively little used. The people are temperate."

"What are the national beverages?"

"Tea and water."

"Is there much opium-smoking?"

"Statistics show that about 5 per cent of the population use opium. The Government has recognized it as a great evil, and some years ago made its use a crime punishable by death. That brought on the opium riots, in which the British took part, and the result was that the prohibition on the importation of opium was removed."

"The laws in China are executed more strictly than in this country!"

"The laws in China are executed more strictly than in this country?"
"From what I hear I believe that to be the case. In China there are a number of crimes punishable by death. They are treason, rebellion, murder, burglary with violence, and kidnapping. When a sentence is given there is

kidnapping. When a sentence is given there is no appeal."

"You have so large a population in China that you can afford to be severe. The loss of one man out of 300,000,000 is not a great matter."

"Undoubtedly in countries that are thickly settled there is less regard (if you take it in that sense) for human life than in new countries. Then they have to be stricter in order to insure the safety of the inhabitants which is more imperfilled in crowded localities than in thickly populated districts."

"There are undoubtedly many lessons that Americans and Europeans might learn with profit from the Chinese."

Americans and Europeans might learn with profit from the Chinese."

"I think one of them would be in the matter of dress. Our dress is far simpler and more comfortable than the American. We'do not wear in hot weather close-fitting white vests, with high collars and neckties. Our robe is easy and convenient every way. In winter all we do is to wear the same kind, only made of heavier materials." eavier materials."
"They are less expensive than English clothes,

"They are less expensive than English clothes, too, are they not?"

"No; I cannot say that. A fur-lined jacket, such as we wear in winter, costs frequently as much as \$1,000."

"Has the fashion of clothing been always the same in China as at present?"

"No; It was introduced by the present dynasty about 300 years ago." AT CHICAGO.

The train bearing the Embassy rolled into the lepot on time, and the party was shown the eedom of the city, so to speak, with all the cordiality, if not with all the style, that occa-sionally accompanies such a ceremony. That is to say that the curious crowd of sight-seers which had congregated in the depot, and whose number had now reached some 200, with an ever upward tendency, pushed towards the train, peered into every car as it came in, and were at last delighted by a sight of the Ambassador and his numerous retinue, who were about making their way to the last car, the sleeper "Sunnyside."
There were some stock allusions on the part of the crowd to pig-talls, rats, "washee washee" men, and the like, but it was evident washee" men, and the like, but it was evident that among the larger portion of the assemblage the feeling was pue of respect for the yellow-visaged strangers. Their quiet demeanor, their really superior facial expression, as compared with the prevailing "phiz" among Chicago Chinamen, together with the fact that the visitors were in the country as representatives of a great Empire, haspired the better part of the crowd with something like admiration chicago chinamen, together with the fact that the visitors were in the country as representatives of a great Empire, inspired the better part of the crowd with something like admiration for the almond-eved children of the East. The train was boarded immediately by several newspaper men, real and alleged, who lost no time in introducing themselves and getting up a chat with such of the Embassy as still survived their trip and the interviewing process reduced to a science at thirsy miles an hour to which they had been subjected. A switch-engine backed up in a few moments, pulled the car out of the depot, and left it standing about a block to the south. The crowd, whose curiosity had not yet been satisfied crossed over to the other side of the building and waited for further developments. The Lake Shore train was soon snaked out of the depot, the Ambassador's car attached to the rear, and the whole arrangement, consisting of three baggage cars, three day coaches, and four sleepers, was backed into the depot. The train crowd also began to arrive about this time, and the numbers of the curious steadily increased. Several gentlemen obtained admission to the "Sunnyside," and, although perfect strangers to its occupants, found them most agreeable people to converse with on subjects of interest connected with China and its progress towards civilization, as well as a variety of other themes. The alleged newspaper-men—in this case were journalistic babes and sucklings—used up paper by the block and pencils by the cord in their eagerness to impress the wondering crowd with the fact that they were permitted to write for a public print. Unconsciously, they impressed the subjects they essayed to interview with the fact that the race of fools is not extinct. During the hour-and-a-laif halt in the depot three or four Chicago Mongolians called upon their brethren from home, and were, to all appearances, cordially received.

—such of it as had not been sent on shead—was transferred from one train to the other in short order. It w

order. It was a curious collection of odd-looking metallic trunks, covered with a sort of bagging, and bound with many ropes; of torpedo-shaped leather hat-boxes; of tea-chests, and several small plees containing one thing and another. Each piece bore some inscription in hieroglyphics as well as the ordinary railroad buggage-check, these two forming a curious and suggestive contrast. One or two of the pieces had been broken open in being tumbled around from one corner to another, and the Embassy's dress hats and presentation clothes were exposed to the rude gaze other, and the Embassy's dress hats and presentation clothes were exposed to the rude gaze of the unsympathetic baggage-smashers. One trunk, belonging to one of the little boys, who went to Detroit by the Michigan Central instead of continuing with the party, escaped being sent to Hartford along with the rest of the baggage at an explanation from some of the members of the party that it was to go by the other road. As train-time drew near most of the Embassy lit their cigars, in true 'Melican style, put their feet up on the opposite seats, leaned back, and saw the blue smoke-clouds rise above their heads. At 5:15 the engine-bell rang, there was a sound of escaping steam, a sudden pull of the train, a slow start, followed by an increasing rate of speed, and soon the Celestials were on their way to the East, followed by the eyes of the still waiting crowd. A few moments later the depot was comparatively deserted.

ON THE STEAMER. On board the steamship City of Tokio, the arrival of which vessel in San Francisco a few days ago was doubly noteworthy, owing to the fact that she brought one of the most "exalted" Embassies of Chinese dignitaries that ever left the Celestial shores, and was nine days overdue,—a delay attributable to broken ma-chinery,—on board this steamer was Mr. A. Warner, a resident of Chicago. For more than a year past this gentleman had been traveling n Japan and China, and it was his good fortune to have terminated his wanderings and finished his business engagements on the other side the globe in time to turn his face homeward on the steamer which brought his Excellency Chun Lan Pin and suite across the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Warner reached Chicago a few days ago. A representative of THE TRIBUNE met him yes terday, and was entertained with the recital of some of the leading incidents of the voyage. Of course, much interest centered in the Chinese dignitaries, especially on the part of the American cabin passengers, and, as opportunity ofdignitaries, especially on the part of the American cabin passengers, and, as opportunity offered during the long yoyage, those of the Celestials who conversed in English—and Mr. Warner says purer idiomatic expressions and a more fluent command of the language are seldom heard in foreigners—were engaged in discussions upon the policy of their Government and the anticipated result of their mission to this country. Cantious to the extreme upon this latter point, and thoroughly diplomatic in their treatment of the important issues which they have been sent here to further and control, they, however, conversed freely upon topics of more common import, and laid adds to a degree the dignity of their official station and the natural reserve of their Imperial rank. The one least seen by the passengers was his Excellency Chun Lan Pin, the "king pin," so to speak, or chief Ambassador, and who, it is said, holds the supreme dignity of second man in that great nation. Most of his time was passed in the seclusion of his cabin meal-time, however, brought him out, and, for a brief season, at the table on which the superbrepasts of the steamer were spread, Chun Lan Pin, with barbarian knife and lork, barbarian napkin with which to wipe his Celestial gray beard, and barbarian food prepared in the highest barbarian style to satisfy the cravings of his atomach, hingited with his brother passengers. Chinaman only in dress and feature. But the meat over, the appetite satisfied, the Ambassadorical instinct asserted itself, and Chun Lan Pin left the table with a stomach full of barbarian condiments, his shoulders burdened with the cares of his station, and his face wearing the old imperturbable and dignified expression. This chief functionary held little or no conversation, even

through interpreters. The others mingled with
the passengers. Their habits were diverse,
some adhering strictly to Chinese customs,
even in the matter of chop-sticks, while others
adapted themselves to the fashions of their
white companions.

Mr. Warner says that all the members of the
Embassy were very intelligent, and created a
very favorable impression upon their European
and American fellow-passengers.

On SUNDAIS,
Episcopal services were held on board the City
of Tokio, and on these occasions Chun
Lan Pin was always present, being attended by his little son. The Ambassador gave every evidence of devout and
genuine interest in these religious services; but
whether it was the deference he feit was due to
the foreign religion, or a manifestation of his
personal convictions, Mr. Warner was not able
to state.

To Chun Lan Pin had been delegated the
power to appoint, from members of his suite.
Consul-femerals to various points; in this and

To Chun Lan Pin had been delegated the power to appoint, from members of his suite. Cossul-denerals to various points in this and other countries, but upon whom the honors would fait was not known, even among the Embassy, when the steamer reached San Francisco. He had not decided upon his choice even when the party left Hong Kong. Cautious and deliberate, the chief functionary had weighed the important matter with most exquisite care and diplomatic reserve.

Mr. Warner says that one of the chief members of the Embassy expressed his firm belief that the United States would stand by the treaty aiready made between the two nations; and

diplomatic reserve.

Mri Waruer says that one of the chief members of the Embassy expressed his firm belief that the United States would stand by the treaty aiready made between the two nations; and when he was asked if he though; it fair to ask privileges for Chinese in this country which were not granted to Americans in China, he replied that the trouble was foreigners never would submit to Chinese laws. Why would not China onen her country and compel foreigners to submit to her laws! His reply was that, were this done, and a foreigner committed an offense for which he was punished by Chinese laws, the next move would be for a foreign gunboat to make her appearance and demand satisfaction. Under the existing state of affairs, his home Government had no satisfactory method of dealing with outside people. This was one of the most important subjects to be discussed in the future relations of the nations. "The Chinese Government," said this same Ambassador, "is not averse to modern improvement, but it does believe in conservative improvement; that is, it favors development, but it must be built upon a solid foundation. Extravagance and recklessness, of expenditure is sitogether out of the question; it cannot be tolerated. The Government will develop a railway system, and make other needed advances in what are called the paths of civilization. It now recognizes the fact that the country must have these important factors to internal development and foreign exchange of products. But China has taken a lesson of caution from the experience of Japan. Japan," said the Ambassador, "has been altogether too hasty. She has paid too large a price for her railroads, her navy, and her army. She has gone too extensively into the modern improvement scheme, and is to-day suffering in consequence. An enormous debt has been plastered all over that country, the private and the public enterprises have been weakened in consequence. The nation has now an enormous debt and a depreciated currency. Are these two results og great a desider

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Dead and Seriously Injured. A most deplorable accident happened at 3:20 vesterday morning, as the Fire Department was responding to an alarm from Box 28, located at the corner of Rapdolph and Market streets. Hose-Cart No. 1, located tween Adams and Jackson streets, ran north on Franklin street. The Fire Patrol wagon, located on Monroe street, just west of LaSalle, ran west, and at the corner of Franklin and and west, and at the corner of Frankin and Mohroe streets the two met and clashed together. The hose-cart was nearly across Mohroe street when the Patrol wagon came up, and Capt. George fl. Rau, who was seated beside the driver of the hose-cart, yelled out to the Patrol-wagon to "bull out." The driver, it is said, did make an effort to turn as far as possible towards the north, and run alongside of the hose-cart, but it was too late, and the momentum of the heavy wagon was too great to be stopped. The pole of the wagon struck the wheel of the eart and turned it completely over. Capt. Rau was thrown under the right wheel, and was pinned hast to the pavement by a torch attached to the right side of the hose-reel, passing through his foot. The torch is of polished brass, sharp-pointed at the end, and is about one and a half or two feet in length. The driver, Victor Rofinot, escaped almost unharmed. James Shaughnessy and John Dougherty, pipemen, were on the tail-board of the cart, and were both upset in the collision. The former sustained quite severe injuries, and it is thought that death will ensue from concussion of the brain. Last evening he was still unconscious, and no hopes were entertained for a recovery. Capt. Rau was removed to the

cussion of the brain. Last evening he was still unconscious, and no hopes were entertained for a recovery. Capt. Rau was removed to the engine-house, and two other injured men were taken to their nomes, No. 145 Illimois street. The former died within an hour, his body having been crushed perfectly flat, and nearly every rib broken.

The deceased fireman foined the Department May 5, 1866, and was promoted to a Cactainey Aug. 7, 1875. He had charge successively of engine companies Nos. 10, 16, and 1, and in every position acquitted himself with credit and distinction. He was young, athletic, and brave to a fault, and withal a capable, courteous, painstaking officer. The engine-houses were

distinction. He was young, athietic, and orace to a fault, and withal a capable, courteous, painstaking officer. The engine-houses were draped in mourning, and a full turnout is to be ordered on the day of the funeral.

As to the cause of the accident, either some one is grossly to blame, or else it was one of those mysterious accidents that are past comprehension. The question will doubtless be settled by the Coroner's jury, which inquires into the cause of Capt. Rau's death at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Briggs House. Certain it is that the members of Company 1 and the Fire Patrol know exactly at what points they will meet when responding to calls from certain boxes, and strict orders are given respecting the line to pursue in such cases. The members of both companies knew to a certainty that they would meet on that corner. The Fire-Patrol wagon and horses were badly broken up, and the fourteen men in the wagon were all slightly bruised or shocked, none, however, seriously. ever, seriously.

THE INDIANS.

Surrender of Hostiles in Oregon. Baker City, Ore., Aug. 8.—A courier has arrived at Wheaton's headquarters with a dispatch from Col. M. Miller, commanding officer at Malheur Agency, stating that yesterday 85 at Malheur Agency, stating that yesterday 85 hostile Snakes,—28 warriors, the balance women and children,—came into the Agency and surrendered, and that Oils, the leading spirit since Egan's death, was desirous of surrendering himself and band. The courier stated that shortly after leaving the Agency hich was very probably Oils and his party. If so, the present campaign in the vicinity is virtually at an end.

CLEAR LAKE, Ia., Aug. 8.—The second annual Convention of the Musical Association of the Northwest was very successfully inaugurated here yesterday. The number in attendance is about up to last year, but the enthusiasm runs higher, and the prospect for successful closing concerts is excellent. The concerts are set for Saturday and Monday evenings. Prof. Butterfield, of Chicago, is conductor, and will be assisted by Prof. Harrington, of Iowa. Miss Crukshank, of Chicago; Miss Elsie Lincoln, of Iowa; Miss Lotta Johnson, of Minnesotts; Miss Kimball, of St. Louis; and Mrs. S. H. Leiand, of Iowa, are the leading ladv artists. The choruses are from Butterfield's "Belshaszar." On Tuesday evening Miss Elts I. Mead's summer school in oratory rives a prize exhibition, a rare entertainment. Wednesday opens the third annual session of the Sunday-School Assembly of the Northwest, continuing till the 28th. Special, and sure, and speedy connections are now definitely arranges for. A crowd is coming, and it will be wise to bring your own blankets. about up to last year, but the enthusiasm run

SPORTING EVENTS.

Defeat of the White Stockings at Bos ton Under Exasperating Circumstances.

Eleven Innings and a Draw Game Between Indianapolis and Providence.

The Rochester Races-Distribution of Regatta Prizes at Detroit.

> BASE-BALL. CHICAGO—BOSTON.
>
> Special Dispatch to The Tribunt.

Boston, Aug. 8.—The most exasperating game played by the White Stockings this year was to-day's. They went to the field short the services of Remsen, who is down sick with chills and also disabled by the illness of Harbidge and also disa'led by the illness of Harbidge, who was hardly able to play; and yet, handicapped as they were, they outplayed the Bostons in every essential point, and only lost by the most actounding and unexpected exhibition of dung-hillism possible at a critical point. The history of the run-getting is no longer than this. In the first inning, when two hands were out, O'Rourke hit safely, and went to third on a present ball. Manning's hit property him in. passed bail. Manning's hit brought him in, when he should have been left on second. In the last inning, with the score a tie, Leonard hit an easy bounder to Start, and the Old Reliable made an almost inexcusable fumble of it. Had he stopped it there would have been no runs, as the next man struck out. As it was Leonard got second, and went to third on Leonard got second, and went to third on a passed ball. Two hands were out, and Manning hit a slow baby-bounder to McClellan, but the latter muffed it without the shadow of an excuse, making a worse error than any one would have supposed possible by any player in the world. That lost the game, and the cussedness of it can be seen by noting that the winning run was made without a single hit to help it. The Chicagos' only run was gotten in the larbidge went to base on balls, was sent to see Harbidge went to base on balls, was sent to second on Start's bit, and scored on Anson's centre

field drive.
With first-class base-running, and decent luck, the Chicagos should have made about five runs in the game. They had men on bases in every inning but the second and eighth, but the weakness and carelessness of the men following was enough to defeat any attempt to score. The enough to defeat any attempt to score. The most awful instance was in the fifth inning, where Larkin led off with a two-baser, and McClelian followed with a single. By unexampled fill-luck or idiocy, McClelian bobbied down part way to second and was put out without attempting to slide, while Reis got Larkin out by a soft bounder to Burdock. Again, in the last inning, two men were on bases when McClellan struck out, and Reis nit a baby bail to Bood. It is as near certain as can be that Remsen in the team would have won the game. Following is the score:

he score:							T
CHICAGO.	A	R	B	F	P	A	1
Inrbidge, c	3	1	1	3	7	4	2
tart. 1 b	4	· O	-1	1 2 1 2	8	0	1
nuon c f	5	0	1	2	1	0	0
ARCHAOR & G	: 4	0	1	1	2	1	0
ankinson 3 D		0	1	2	2	1	0
Assidv. r. I	1 2	0	1	1	2	0 2 0	0
arkin, D	4	· u	2	3	1	2	1
leClellan, 2 b	4	0	1	1 3 2 1	3		1
eis, l. f	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	36	1	9	16	27	11	5
BOSTON.		- 1					1
Total Boston. Fright. s. s. conard, l. f. Rourke, c. f. anning, r. f. andock, 2 b. atton, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	1	5	0
eonard, l. f	4	1	0	1	10202115	0	1
Rourke, c. f	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
anning, r. f	4	0	1 0	2 0	1	0	0
nrdock, 2 b	4	Q	0	0	5	4	2
utten, 3 b	.3	0	1	1	0		0
lorrill, 1 b	3	000	0	0	10		0
ond, p	3	0	1	1	1	5	1
nyder, c	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Errors affecting the score-Harbidge 2, Start 1,

McCiellan 1.8.—Chicago, 9; Boston, 3.

Lert on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 3.

Bases on called balls—Harbidge.

Donoie plays—Wright, Burdock, and Morrill.

Passed balis—Harbidge, 2.

Nit of bithes—Lagkin, 2.

Siruck out—Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.

Unnire—Daniels.

Wild pitches—Lagisin, 2.

Struck out—Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.

Umpire—Daniels.

Whatever credit should be given to Chicago is due to Larkin, who played a wonderful game; and whatever blame is to be given is for McClellan, who threw it away, and then, when he could have won it with any kind of a hit to the outfield, struck out. The umpiring was good, and fair enough. The attendance was a little over 1,500.

A couple of tricks of management should be told Chicago people. First, Ferguson and Harry Wright agreed upon Daniels for umpire, and under the rules the latter was to get him on the ground. Just before the Wednesday interrupted game, Harry appeared with a smile that was childlike and bland, and said that he had forgotten about sending for Daniels, and Ferguson would have been obliged to put up with Egan had not rain deferred the game. It is thought strange that is old a manager as Harry should have forgotten about the umpire. Another thing is that Ferguson want after and arranged with O'Rourke, of Manchester, subject to certain advice which he might receive from his brother, of Boston. As soon as Remsen was taken sick, and there was urgent need of O'Rourke, the engagement fell through. If it can be proved that the Boston Ciub broke off the contract, it will be another evidence of management which is neither fair nor gentlemanly.

KALAMAZOO VS. JACKSON. Special Dispatch to Tar Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 8.—The deciding game for the State championship, between the Mutuals of Jackson and Kalamazoos, was played here to-day, and resulted in a score of 18 to 7 in fayor of the Kalamazoos.

PEORIA REDS VS. FOREST CITTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCKPORD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Peoria Reds. 8; Forest Citys, 4. Benedit game for Forest City to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Milwankees, 11; Netionels 3.

o-morrow. Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—Milwaukees, 11; Nationals, 3.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Hornells, ; Springfields, 3.

BUFFALO—CINCINNATI.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Buffalos, 5; Cincipnatis, 2

cinnatis, 2.
INDIANAPOLIS—PROVIDENCE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—Indianapolis, 8;
Providence, 8. Eleven innings. Darkness put an end to the game.

AQUATIC. DETROIT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—The second day of the tenth annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Association did not call out mearly as large a crowd as yesterday, and much of the afternoon the wind was altogether too high to make good time possible or shell-racing safe. This fact occasioned much delay, but still the full programme was carried out before dark, and there were some good contests. E. D. and there were some good contests. E. D. Price was again referee, and all races but the last were one mile up stream and return. The record was as follows:

record was as follows:

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.

The competing crews were Alexander and Armstrong, of Wah-wah-sums, of Saginaw, and Kaney and Taylor, of the Undines, of Toledo. The race was evenly pulled throughout, and neither crew gained at any time any perceptible advantage. The finish at the grand stand was exceedingly close, and the Undines got on the line half a length ahead, amid tremendous cheering, in 16:0814.

SENIOR PAIR-OARS.

The competing crews were Emerson and Haven, of the Wah-wah-sums, and Clerg and McGregor, of the Zephyra, of this city. The course was quite rough during this race, and the Zephyr pair, having the smoothest water, soon gained a decided lead, and eams in five lengths ahead in 15:4334.

Three crews started, the Michigan and Centennials, of Detroit, and the Amateurs, of Monroe. The contest was even down to the turning stakes, but, on the way home, the Centennials did some fine pullling, considering the rough water, and led the Michigans at the finish three lengths—time, 13:28. The Monroe crew got swamped half a mile out on the course, and were picked up by a steam yacht.

The starters in this contest were Wells and Campan, of the Excelsions, Falker, of the Fort Wayne Club, and Bowlsby, of the Monroe.

Amateurs. The race after the first mile lay entirely between Wells and Bowlsby, the others having fallen clear to the rear by bad steering. Wells wo by a decided lead in 15:44%.

This was the chief race of the regatta, and a stubborn contest was expected between the Wah-wah-sums, of Sagrinaw, and the Excelsior crew, which had for its stroke an oid Cornell oarsman. The race was pulled toward nightfall, and when a hard equall had just reached the course. The Saginaw bow broke his seat before a quarter of a mile had been traversed, and that crew gave up. The Floral Citys got water-logged at the upper end of the course, and were picked up by therefere's boat. The Zepbyrs got half-way home, and then their shell filled, compelling them to jump out and float until picked up by small boats. The Excelsiors pulled a strong, even stroke, throughout, steered coolly for sheltered water, and came home in fine style, only shipping a few paiffuls of water in the heavy seas near the finish. Their time was 20:47%; distance, three miles. This evening the Russell House.

THE TURF.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER. Ang. 8.—At the third day's races the unfinished 9:34 race, second heat, was won by Edwin Forrest, the third by Dick Moore. Dick Wright came first, but was distanced for foul driving. The fourth heat and race was won by Edwin Forrest. Dick Moore second, Woodford Mambrino third. Time, 2:20%, 2:24%, 2:20%.

The 2:30 race, \$1,000, divided, was won by

Indianspolis in three straight heats, Chestnut Hill second, C. W. Wooley third, Scott's Thomas fourth, St. Cloud, Col. Dawes, Ellsworth, and Jessie Hoyt drawn. Time, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:27.
The free-for-ail, \$2,000, divided, was won by Hopeful in three straight heats, Great Eastern second, Cozette third, Hannis and Albemarie drawn. Time, 2:24, 2:20½, 2:20.

drawn. Time, 2:34, 2:20½, 2:20.

***BARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The weather is beautiful, and the track in fair condition. The first race, mile dash, was won by Inspiration by a head, before Kennesaw, second. Time, 1:45%.

The second race, mile and a half, was won by Virginius easily, Frederick the Great second. Lucifer third. Time, 2:45%.

The third race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Charlie Gorbam. Egypt second, and Aliveur third. Time, 1:18.

The fourth race was a handicap steeple-chase over the usual course, entering the three-

over the usual course, entering the three-quarter stretch at its westeriy end, and finish-ing between two blue flags, opposite the judge's stand. Waller was the victor, Coronet second, Gray Cloud third. Time, 3:03%. Deadhead stumbled, throwing his jockey at the last water

jump.

Mendota.

Mendota. Ili.. Aug. 8.—The fitth annual meeting of the Mendota Driving Park commences this season on Tucsday next, and will continue for four days. Judging from the name of the mendota Driving Park commences this season on Tucsday next, and will continue for four days. Judging from the name ber of borses entered, ninety in all, it is evident that competition in matters pertaining to the turf is quite lively, and rather on the increase than the decline.

The 3:32 class will have the honor of opening so the programme, in which there are eleven competitors. The 3:43 class, the same day, has nine.

potitors. The 3:43 class, the same day, hainine.

The second day, the 3:26 and 3:00 bloods trittle relative merits. In the former there are six, and in the latter seven entries.

The third day opens with a pacing race, for which there are seven entered, and a lively time is expected between Rowdy Boy and Sneker State. The second race will be for all stallions, the winner to get the champtonship gold medal that was manufactured three years ago, and offered to all stallions in the United States and Canada; but the contest did not come off. There are five entered for this race, and no doubt it will be a hot one. The 2:37 class, announced for the same day, has fifteen entries.

The fourth day has also there races, viz. The free-for-all, with six entries; the 3:29, with five; and the 2:48, with sixteen.

The track is in excellent condition. Hotels are preparing for the crowd, and most of the horses are expected here by Saturday.

ARCHERY.

HIGHLAND PARK VS. CHICAGO An archery meeting was held resterday at Highland Park, a local team of four contending against four representative Chicago taxopholites. There was a good attendance of spectators, and some very fair sport was had. It is intended to have other meetings during the

season. Following is the score: Total ratus Staty yards Total Total
CHICAGO.
J. C. Haines.....
A. G. Spaiding.....
I. S. Collins.....
S. E. Egan.... 86 88 10 193 45 125 110 22 257 53 84 84 22 190 48 77 97 10 193 48 Total 372 379 82 832 195

Size target, four feet. Number arrows shot by each man at each range, WHISKY.

"Lightning" Strikes McIntire's Distillery, at Pekin, Ili., for the Second Time—The Rest of the Much-Expected Electricity Rather Flashes in the Pan—"Buffalo" Miller.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. S.—The long-protracted slipes of the Government officials rela-

tracted slience of the Government officials rela-tive to the investigation of the Pekin whisky frauds has at last been loosened. This after-noon Collector Merriam and Revenue-Agent Trumbull left here for Pekin, and to-night they siezed the distillery of John D. McIntire. still has a capacity of 100 bushels, and was built within the past year. Last year the old house in which all the frands were perpetrated was struck by lightning and totally consumed. Since then it has been rebuilt in more approved attile, and is now regarded as one of the best houses to the State. It contains twelve fermenting tubs and is arranged for the manufacture of both highwines and alcohol. How much of the product was captured in the seizure has not yet been reported to Gen. Sewell. Two or three rectifying houses in Pekin are implicated in the frauds, as are also some seven or eight Gangers and Store-keepers, some of whom are now out of the service. It is altogether likely that warrants will be sworn out for these parties within a day or two. Your correspondent held interviews this afternoon with Collector Merriam and other Government officials, and was assured by them that none of the prominent politicians with whose names gossin has been very busy, both here and in Peoria, are in any way implicated. The career of Melatire is a remarkable one. Years ago he was a carpenter in Pekin, made a little money, and went into the whisky business. During the era of the two-dollar tax he made away with countless gallons of whisky, and thereby reveled in wealth. One day the revenue agents clamped down upon him. He settled the matter, so it is said, by going to Washington and counting out \$60,000 in greenbacks. Then he swore he would run bonest, and threatened to squeal on every distiller whom he should discover to be running crooked. During the raids of three years ago he successfully covered his tracks, and, when every other house in Pekin was found to be running wild, he alone was supposed to be faithful among the faithless. But things are not always as they seem, and the race is not always to the strong. To-night he came to grief, and Westerman, the man of many grievances, is for once happy.

Buifalo Miller closed the purchase of the Bunn distillery here to-day. He and his partners pay \$22,500 for it,—about onestill has a capacity of 100 bushels, and was built within the past year. Last year the old

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 8.—Mary Vogt, of this county, was brought before Judge Hanfield, of the County Court, to-day, declared insane, and

Distance Lends Encharitment!

Mand had a fine figure, good face, and pretty name. One should see her at a distance. When she began to talk, you realized that she never used Sozodont. Her breath was unlike the breezes of Araby the blest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular---Provisions Rather Weak.

Wheat, Barley, and Bye Stronger-Corn Pirm .-- Oats Basier,

FINANCIAL.

A very moderate but gradually increasing demand for accommodations is reported by some of the banks. With them it is barely sufficient to keep the balances about equal, while others have not calls enough to keep currency from accumulating. The better demand from the Southwest reported yesterday continues, but it is gradually becoming less, though it proved a real relief to several of the banks while it lasted. As the demand from Kansas City and vicinity was given a cordial and prompt reception, so bankers are prepared for the fall trade from the entire Northwest when, a few weeks hence, it will be flowing through the city in large volume.

in large volume.

e marked feature in financial affairs for the day was the weakness of the exchange market. It opened at 25 cents per \$1,000 premium between banks, but soon declined to par. Considerable sales were made at par, but towards the close sellers were unwilling to concede another 's and buy-ers to accept large offerings on an even trade. We heard of no sales below par, but the market closed

wesk and drooping.

Not an item of news of any kind can be given in the matter of discounts. The abundance of money makes the range wide, viz.: 6@10 per cent for all y transactions—about 8 being the ordinary Call and short time loans as usual 3@6 per

nt. Money very abundant. The bank clearings were \$2,700,000.

A NUT FOR THE GREENBACKERS.

We are indebted to N. K. Fairbank & Co. for the card of Thomas P. Miller & Co., bankers, No. 22 St. Francis street, Mobile, Ala. This firm were bankers all through the War of the Rebellion, and kept an accurate account of the gold value of Con-federate money during that entire period. The table for the 1st, 10th, and 20th of every month is printed on the back of the card. Here it is:

1	1290	4		1	186	3.	223	1864.			
Da		Gold	Currency.	Da	u.	Gold	Currency.	Dai	e.	Gold	Currency.
Jan.		100	120	Jan.	1	100	310	Jan.	1	100	1800
		100	122		10				10	100	1800
-		100	125	Pak	20	100	320	Feb.	20	100	1800
A eb		100	125	Feb.	10	100	300	Fee.	30	100	1800
- 1213		100	125	1 4 16	20	100	310		90	100	2200
Mar			140	Mar.	1	100	350	Mar.	1	100	2000
-	10	100	150	uteri	20	100	385		10		2000
2.6	20	100	160	1	20	1001	400		20		2000
April	4.10	100	165	April		100	460	April	1	100	2000
	10	100	170	Pist	10 1	100	410		10	100	1900
	20	100	170	7832	20 1	100	500	-	20	100	1800
May	1	100	170	May	11	100	515		1	100	1600
4 (4)	10	100	180	100	10 1	00	520		10	100	2000
	20	100	190	-	20 1	100	550	*	20	100	2000
Anne	10	100	190	June	10	00	623	June	*0	100	1200
	20	100	180	100	20	00	640	1	90	100	1700
July	1	000	190	Inte	111	00	700	July	1	100	1700
Bell bell	10	100	190	-	10 1	00	800	Sur	10	100	1700
	20	100	200	1000	20 1	00	990		20	100	1800
Aug.	1 1	100	200	Aug	1/1	00	1000	Aug.	1	100	2600
93393	10 1		200	100							
	20 1		200	6.6	20 1	00	1300		20	100	3200
Bept	111		225	Sept.	1.1	00	1400	Sept.	1	100	3000
CE ALC	10 1		225	1.503	10 1	00	1500	120	10	100	3000
Oct.	20 1		250	04	20 1	20	1200	Sept.	20	100	3000
OCt.	10		230	OCE.	10 1	00	1400	OCF.	20	100	2500
	20 1	60	275	1930	20 1	00 1	100		20	100	2500
Nov.	ĩi	00	300	Nov.	111	00 1	200	Nov	1	IUO	2500
	10 1	00	200		10 1	00	1300		10	100	2500
1000	20 1	00	300		20 1	00 1	500	Nov.	20 1	100	2200
Dec.	11	WO;	300	Dec.	1 1	00 1	750	Dec.	11	100	2700
	10 1		300		10 1	00 1	600		10 1	100	2750
	20 1	00	300	Be 1	20 1	00 1	700		20 1	00	2800
	Mat.	25.		Services.	1885.			1			
-	ate		(Qal	1 Cur	Par is	-	Drite		Dale	1.0	17'11

1 100 3400 March 10 100 4000 20 100 3500 1 100 5000 10 100 4500 20 100 4500 1 100 4700 10 100 5000 20 100 5000 1 100 5000 10 100 5500 It may be said that Confederate money was re six months after the independ-e Confederacy was acknowledged by the tres, and, as that could never occur, no promise to pay, even the most worthless, ever attached to them. The Confederacy had made them "fat" money, but that in the end gave them only the value of the paper on which they were printed. They had however, a promise to pay, such as it was, attached to them; but the greenbackers would issue hundreds of millions without any promise to pay any promise to pay and the but the greenbackers would issue hundreds of millions without any promise to pay the but the greenbackers. "flat" of the United States could in such a ca

"fat" of the United States could in such a case make a "greenback" any better than a "gray-back," is past any reasonable comprehension. The "graya" commenced Jan. 1, 1862, at 120, and ended at 5.500 on the 10th of April, 1865. On the 12th, when the Confederacy collapsed, they were only worth what they would bring for paper-rags. It was literally true in Richmond and other Southern cities that men took a basketful of money to the market and returned with a steak that they could market and returned with a steak that they could comfortably put in their pocket. With such recent and stubborn facts before them,

the question recurs. How can any man believe in the greenback theories and insist on putting them in practice? In the first place, it is to be them in practice? In the first place, it is to be feared that the leaders are arrant knaves seeking office without any regard to consequences; or a charitable conclusion would be that many of them are insane on this particular subject. Very able and often very intelligent men become practically monomonials. The world is full of examples of this kind, and they have been known to have whole communities for a time in their following. But common sense and common honesty are sure in the end to assert their save and leave are sure in the end to assert their sway and leave the leaders to flounder on in hopeless and perhaps harmless lunacy. Of course, the Greenback leaders trade largely upon the want of information on finance among their followers, and the hardships which, it must be confessed, the hard times have which, it must be confessed, the hard times have imposed on nearly all classes of the community. As better prices for farm products very soon squelebed out the Granger movement, such a revival of the industries of the country that all who would could find satisfactory, not to say profitable, employment, would soon silence the Greenback spitators. Thay might pipe ever so loudly and they would scarcely find a beggarly few to dance or even to baten to their senseless mutterings against

even to listen to their senseless mutterings against all the experience and the knowledge of the past. A report comes from Ireland, in a private letter to a gentleman on the Board of Trade, that Gov. Washburn has let the contract for the rebuilding of his splendid mills at Minneapolis to a Hungarian Company. They are soon to embark for this country to fulfill the contract. try to fulfill the contract. As yet, no reason for this has transpired. It is surmised, however, that some valuable peculiarity in the making of flour in that country may be the reason for the contract. CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Seek No Farther (Black Hills).....

	Consolidated Mica (New Mexico) 200 Consolidated Mica (New Mexico)	10.00	-
	seller 30 days		
		10.50	г
	Beiden Tunnel (Central, Col.) 150	1.10	4 1
-	San Juan (Col.) asked	.60	
		.70	
	POREIGN EXCHANGE		1
	is steady at yesterday's figures, viz. : at Ne and Chicago:	w York	
	Sixty days.	Sight.	П
	Sterling	48714	
		515%	10
		515%	
	. Dwitzeriand	5154	
		95%	п
	HOHER CO.	40%	
		46	
		27%	п
		276	
	Denmark	27%	ш
	ACMINISTRATION	2176	ı
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.		п
	Tinited States & Bid.	Asked.	
	United States 6s of '81 107%	107%	
۲		10296	н
		104%	
	United States 5-218 of '88	10336	
		1094	
	United States new 5s of 'MI ov the	100%	1
	United States new 456	34474	

Gold, 101%@101%. Greenbacks, 90% in LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (tong). "1004
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (tong). "1004
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (tong). "1004
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan(tong). "1004
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (tong). "1004
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds." "38
Ingolo Park 7 per cent bonds." "39
Ingolo Park 7 per cent bond

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Gold all day 100%. Carsying rates, 2. Borrowing, %, 1, and flat.

Bar-silver here 115% in greenbacks and 114% in
gold. Silver coin, %@1% per cent discount.

Governments were generally firm. Railroad bonds were firm.

State bonds were quiet.

The stock market, soon after the opening The stock market, soon after the opening, became firm, with an improvement in prices. In the afternoon the market was quiet until towards the close, when a strong tone characterized dealings, and there was an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{col} \). Transactions aggregated 99,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Erie, 5,600 Lake Shore, 15,000 Northwestern common. 15,000 preferred. 20,000 St. Paul common. 13,000 preferred. 20,000 St. Paul common. 12,000 Lackswamns, and 16,000 Western Union. Money market easy at 1\(\frac{1}{2} \text{col} \). Prime mercantile paper, 3\(\frac{1}{2} \text{col} \). The Treasury disbursed \$91,000.

The Treasury disbursed \$91,000.

Clearings, \$7,303,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483; sight, 487.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483;
487.

GOVERNMENTS.
COUPORS, '81.

LOT'S New 4 448.
COUPORS, '87.
LOS 1024, New 4 498.
COUPORS, '87.
LOS 1024, New 4 498.
COUPORS, '87.
LOS 1024, New 4 per cents.
COUPORS, '87.
LOS 1024, New 4 per cents.
LOS 1024, New 1 per less 1024, New 1 pe

Virginia 6s, old. 21

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 8.—Following were to closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 13% Hale & Norcross.
Alfa. 11 Justice.
Beicher. 17% Leopard.
Beicher. 17% Leopard.
Buillon 75% Mexican. 12% Cophir.
Calledonia. 12% Ophir. 46% Cophir. 46% Cophir. 47% Cop SAN FRANCISCO.

FOREIGN.
LONDON, Aug. 8.—Consols, money, 95; ac-Count. 95%.
United States bonds—4%s, 106%; '67s, 106%; '10-40s, 111; new 5s, 108%.
Illinois Central, 86; Pennsylvania Central, 33%; Reading, 17%; Eric, 18%; preferred, 34.
PARIS, Aug. 8.—Rentes, 110f 42%c.

	REAL ESTATE.	
	The following instruments were fled for	record
	Thursday, Aug. 8:	
	CITY PROPERTY.	
	Laurel st. n e cor of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 104x	HE T
	150 ft, with 50x147 ft in same subdivision,	0.000
	dated April 30, 1877	3,000
	North av, n w cor of Fleetwood st, a f. 60x125 ft. with other desirable property, dated	
	Aug. 7	15,500
	Illinois st, 174 ft e of North Wells st. n f, 35	10,000
	7-10x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 5 (Cath-	
	erine Walsh to William Hudson)	6,000
	Hubbard st. 134 3-10 ft w of Halsted st. n f. 58	
1	x80 ft, improved, dated Aug. 7 (George A.	
١	Wheeler to Abbie S. Beach)	7,500
4	West Madison st, 75% ft wof Halsted st, a f,	
1	undivided 3-10 of 24 x100 ft, dated Aug. 1	1,500
1	Judd st, 100 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 25x110 ft,	1,200
1	dated July 18, 1877 Sedgwick st, 295 ft s of North av. e f, 25x124	1,200
1	It improved dated Ang 8	2,200
1	ft, improved, dated Aug. 6 Sedgwick st, 295 ft s of North av, e f, 25x124	=,==
	ft. improved, dated Aug. 6	2,200
1	Evans court. 126 ft w of Union st, n f, 26x105	-
1	ft, dated Aug. 7	700
١	NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF	SEVEN
1	MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
ı	Ravenswood road, 92 ft s of Sunayside av, w f,	
1	55x1621/4 ft, dated March 228	1,000
1	SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF	SEVEN
1	Butterfield st. near Fiftieth st. w f. undivided	
۱	% of 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 7	450
1	Butterfield st, near Fiftieth st, w f, undivided	200
ı	44 of 25x100 ft, dated July 18	450
1	Sixty-second st. n w cor of Brookfield st. s f.	
١	96x11916 ft, with other lots near the above,	

COMMERCIAL.

two days:	7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		
	Wed	readay.	Thursday
Mess pork		\$10.60	\$ 10.40
			7.62
Shoulders, boxed		5, 3736	5, 37
Short ribs, boxed		6.37%	6,37
Whisky		1.05	1.05
Wheat		9514	- 90
Corn		3916	901
Oats		2214	991
Rye		. 50	. 50
			307
Barley		4 5241/	41604
Live hogs		2 (05%	
Cattle			2 (65)
	*** *********	100.50	100.50
Consols			94 15-1
Sterling exchange.		48204	482

Thursday morning, and for the corresponding dat

The Party and	Rece	ipts.	Shipments.			
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.		
Flour, bris	4,973	8, 295	8,538	7,039		
Wheat, bu	66,790	19,790	114,580	6,313		
Corn, bu	403, 933	366,579	251, 962	475, 755		
Oats, bu	83, 109	45,926	81,462	26, 680		
Rye, bu	23,516	20,716	16, 202	456		
Barley, bu	1,240	2,720	2,400			
Grass seed, the	* 40,000	-5,539	32, 833	39, 402		
F. seed, 1bs	186,650	66,780	140, 110			
B. corn, lbs			3,021			
C. meats, lbs	61,700		2,478,319	1,990,472		
Beef, tes			2	400		
Beef, bris			383	168		
Pork, brls			257	9,845		
Lard, Ibs			78, 431	1, 142, 110		
Tallow, lbs	13, 100	27,030	37, 382	24,500		
Butter, lbs	144,906	219, 587	69,580	150, 570		
Live hogs, No.	12, 362	14, 629	3,935			
Cattle, No	4,897	3, 174	2,472	2,660		
Sheep, No	1,675	588		164		
Hides, lbs	153, 036	41,400	152, 190	267,600		
Wool, lbs	395, 120	162,879	362,571	119,961		
Potatoes, bu	2,247	34	400			
Coal, tons,	8,829	3.604	863	892		
Hay, tons	222	20				
Lumber, m ft.	5, 105	3, 392	1,928	2.077		
Shingles, m	2.875		260	378		
Salt, bris	80	9,497	1,938	2,318		
Poultry, lbs		1,220	1			
Eggs, pkgs	556		145	357		
Cheese, bxs	2,480	3. NdS	1,959			
G. apples, bris	805	660	32	-, 000		
Beans, bu	40					

consumption: 3,299 bu wheat, 827 bu oats, 439 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store

this city vesterday morning: 6 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 77 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 1 car hard No. 1 wheat, 20 cars No. 2 spring, 21 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (149 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 152 cars and 14, -200 bu high-mixed, 1 car new do, 418 cars and 29,900 bu No. 2 corn, 120 cars and 900 bu rejected, 1 car no grade (693 corn); 74 cars No. 2 white oats, 65 cars No. 2 mixed, 30 cars rejected. 3 cars no grade (172 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 37 cars and 3,500 bu No. 2 do, 11 cars rejected (50 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 7 cars extra No. 3 do, 1 car ordinary No. 3 do. 1 car feed (11 barley). Total (1,075 cars), 503,000 bu. Inspected out: 98,378 bu wheat, 263,662 bu corn, 23,662 bu oats, 16,621

bu wheat, 263, 662 bu corn, 23, 662 bu cats, 16, 621 bu rye, 771 bu barley.

The change in the rules which permitted the mixing of winter with spring wheat was the occasion of much comment in commercial circles yesterday. The discussion was, however, chiefly concucted from a speculative standpoint, little reference below made to the rights of a man who reference being made to the rights of a man who may want the wheat to use. It ought to be borne in mind that the consumer has some rights to be regarded. When a man orders a cargo of No. 2 spring wheat to be shipped to him in Europe he ought to be able to obtain what he orders, and not something else "just as good." Green tea may be better than black, but some people prefer black, and such folks ought not to be obliged to take the green against their wills, just because somebody else thinks that the substitution is no wrong. The grocer who should agree to send black tea to a customer in the country, and then send the green, or a mixture of the two, would be very apt to lose his customer. A cargo of winter wheat sent from this cuty with the certificate of our Inspector to the

his customer. A cargo of winter wheat sent from this city with the certificate of our Inspector to the effect that it is spring wheat would not be calculated to increase the confidence of European buyers in our inspection, and might not be the article wanted by the purchaser.

A good deal of winter wheat is coming to this market just now, and it ought to be kept by itself, so that those who want it may get it, and those who do not want it will not receive it in lieu of what they do want. We have had nobe of this kind of mixing till a few days past, and it is well that the practice be stopped. If it be necessary to provide against the ranning of corners it can be done in some other way than by forcing the shipper to take some other property than that which he has bought and past for.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and irregular. Provisions were easier, with a very nervous feeling, and rungor of hog cholera. Wheat was stronger, the shorts being flurried by continued reports of poor yield, some writers noting a crop as low as 3% to per core, and many reporting a very small outturn as the reward of threshing work. Oats were again lower for spot, on account of a large current supply. Corn was steady, rye arm, and barley stronger. There was

a fair outward movement of produce, chiefly in corn and meats.

In the dry-goods market no changes were apparent. There is a reasonably fair demand for the season, and the market maintains a firm and healthy tone. Groceries were in good request, and were held at fully previous prices. Coffices were active and strong, as were also sugars. No changes were noted in the butter and cheese markets, the former continuing active and firm, while the latter remains quiet and weak. Fish were in liberal request at full prices. Dried fruits remain quiet. No changes were noted in the markets for leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted steady and unchanged.

The demand for lumber at the cargo market was moderate yesterday, and the supply of pine prod-

The demand for lumber at the cargo market was moderate yesterday, and the supply of pine product small and only fair in quality. At the yards trade was only fair, and prices irregular. Hardware and nails were steady and rather quiet, though orders are beginning to come in more freely, and everything indicates a good fall business. The wool market was steady, and fairly active. Hides were quoted easy in the absence of outside buyers, which made local dealers less willing to pay old prices, though the receipts do not appear to have increased materially. The broom-corn market was rather more active, prices being a little off in consequence of the rise in freights and the increasing desire to sell in view of the bright outlook for the new crop. The offerings of potatoes were again liberal, and an easy feeling was the result, though large Southern Rose were steady. The offerings of green fruits were large, and the inquiry good at unsettled prices. Poultry was dull.

Lake freights were moderately active, and steady

Lake freights were moderately active, and steady at the recent advance, at 2c on corn to Buffalo. and 24c on wheat to do. Room was taken for 230,000

2½c on wheat to do. Room was taken to 20,000 bu cots.
Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance, as follows: Grain to New York 25c, to Baltimore 22c, Philadelphia 23c, Portland and Boston 30c. Boxed meats, bork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than grain. It was intimated, however, that the actual transactions were at 5c below these figures.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted firm at 9½c and 10½c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York. and 12c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were Sc on wheat and 7c on corn. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Receipts—Flour, 14,813 New York, Aug. 8.—Receipts—Frout, 14, 515 bris; wheat, 258, 946 bu; corp. 76, 550 bu; cots, 46, 550 bu; corn.-meal, 2, 215 pkgs; rye, 538 bu; malt, 664 pkgs; pork, 350 pkgs; beef, 2, 978 pkgs; cut meats, 2, 100 pkgs; lard, 2, 042 pkgs; whisky, 416 bris.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 10, 000 bris; rheat, 170,000 bn; corn, 186,000 ba; oats, 93,000 bu; rye, 73,000 bu.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named Flour and wheat, qrs...... IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom

CANADIAN BARLEY. The Toronto Globe, Aug. 6, gives the following: A gentleman who has traveled for more than two weeks, with a view of obtaining information, through the counties of Puel, York, Victoria, Ontario, Peterboro, Durham, and Northumberland, the principal barley growing section, —has returned with samples from rather more than 200 fields. Farmers admit in these districts that the acreage own was one-third under that of last year, and the yield is about five-eighths as large. What was sown early on high lands and harvested before the heavy rains of July 27 is said to be an average crop, and this probably includes one-half of the total yield. The remainder, which was uncut at the ime of the storm, is badly damaged, as it was broken down and injured by the wind and rain. The greater part of it will be unfit for malting purposes. Altogether, the crop in what is regarded as the best section will turn out an average weight to the busnel of three to five pounds under the

yield of 1877. at Chicago Customs Aug. 8: Field. Leiter & Co., 29 cases dry-goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 35 pkgs earthenware. Collection, \$4.272.76.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather active, but very nervous and quite weak. The receipts of hogs were somewhat larger, which tended to weaken product, though some quoted them stronger. There was not much change in the advices from other points till near the close, when New York weakened in sympathy with Chicago. The reported outgo of meats was large, but there were fewer buying orders from outside, and some wanted to sell under the impression that prices have been carried up about as far as the parties who control the deal care to force them. MESS PORK—Was fairly active, but weak. The mar-MESS PORK—WAS TAITY SCLIVE, DUL WERK. The market declined 200 per bri, then reacted 15c, and closed 125c015c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 15, 250 bris seller September at \$10.45 col. 60, and 3,750 bris seller October at \$10.603 lp. 70. Total, 19,000 oris. Also, 70 bris family mess at \$11.50. The market closed tame at \$10.45c10.50 cash or August; \$10.50c10.525 seller September; and \$10.575cc 10.60 seller October.

Prime mess and extra prime are quiet and steady at

Prime mess and extra prime are quiet and steady at about \$10.50@11.00 for the former, and \$9.50@19.00 for the latter. LARD—Was fairly active under larger offerings, and eclined 125c per 100 lbs, with a very tame feeling declined 12%c per 100 bs, with a very tame feeling in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported 12% and 12% of the session. Sales were reported 12% of the session at 12.00 tes seller September 12.00 tes 12.00

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, chiefly for strong bakers' qualities, and the market ruled very firm, holders not being anxious to sell at current quotations. Sales were reported of 371 bris whiters at \$4.50&5.00; 60 bris do supers at \$3.50; and 960 bris spring superfines at \$5.50&8.25, the outside for choice patents. Total, 1,421 bris. Quotations are: \$2.50&3.25 for fine, \$3.25&4.00 for superfines, \$4.25&5.50 for extras, \$5.00 dist, 75 for double extras, and \$6.00\$8.00 for patents and some fancy brands. Rye flour, \$2.70&2.85.

BRAN—Was in moderate demand and steadler. Sales were 40 tons at \$9.25 per ton on track.

COEN-MRAL—Sales were 300 bris on priyate terms, Middlines—Sales were 10 tons at \$10.12%, and 10 tons at \$12.00 per ton free on board car.

SCHENINIUS—Sales were 100 tons at \$1.500 and 16 tons

Scribbstrace—Sales were lotons at \$15.00 and 16 tons at \$16.00.

Wilk AT—Was somewhat less active, and irregularly at \$16.00.

Wilk AT—Was somewhat less active, and irregularly attended to the stronger. The market for next month declined \$66 early, but closed the higher than on Wednesday afternoon. Liverpool was quiet and steady, with west weather in England, and the later cables noted an easier weather in England, and the later cables noted an easier york, and our receipts were flat threaght in New are the strength in New are the strength in New are relatively large shipments. The apward turn was chiefly caused by Western news. Reports of very poor yield canne thick and fast as the mesengers of disaster relatively large shipments. The apward turn was chiefly caused by Western news. Reports of very poor yield canne thick and fast as the mesengers of disaster relatively large shipments. The apward turn was chiefly caused by Western news. Reports of very poor yield canne thick and fast as the mesengers of disaster relatively large shipments. The apward turn was chiefly caused by Western news. Reports of very poor yield canne thick and fast as the mesengers of disaster relatively large shipments. The apward turn was chiefly caused by Western news. Reports of very poor yield canne thick and fast as the mesengers of disaster relatively large shipments. The apward turn was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor the control of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized in 6 poor was a fast of the little realized SCREENINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$15.00 and 16 tons at \$16.00. WHEAT-Was somewhat less active, and irregularly

ment. but old were preferred. and sold quickly at Wednesday's prica-20%. New No. 2 decilined to the August price, both selling at 215622c, and closing at this range. September opened firm at 22962256c and closing at this range. September opened firm at 22962256c and closing at this range. September opened firm at 22962256c and closing at 2296c 800 bu old oat 2396c: 1,800 bu new No. 2 at 2156622c; 4,800 bu old do at 2396c: 1,800 bu rejected at 128618c: 21,800 bu pellod oat 2396c: 1,800 bu rejected at 186618c: 21,800 bu pellod do at 2396c: 1,800 bu rejected at 186618c: 21,800 bu pellod do at 23628co nt rack; 30,000 bu new do at 286286jc; and 18,800 bu old do at 24620c. If Ifree on board. Total, 99,000 and firm under rather small offerings are small. Rye is quoted firm under rather small offerings. The receipts continue liberal, but the stally offerings are small. Rye is quoted firm New York, with a good export movement, price, and New York. With a good export movement, price, and New York. The control of the second of the se

30, 600 bu.

Two o'GLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, with adles of 325, 000 bu at 92c for the year, 92%c for october, 93%d34c for September, and 98%c57%c for August. Red winter, 15,000 bu at 98c for August and 89% 405%c for September.

Corn was steady; Sales 230,000 bu at 33%43394c for September and 39%435%c for August.

Oats—35,000 bu at 22%c for August and 23%c for September.

Oats—35,000 bu at 22\section for August and 22\section for September.

Mess pork was easier, sales being made of 2,750 bris at \$10.450 10.50 for September and \$10.55 for October.

Lard was easier. Sales 3,500 tes at \$7.65\square.

After the call wheat was irregular, selling at 93\square.

After the call wheat was irregular, selling at 93\square.

Solyc for September. closing at 93\square. August was quoted at the close at 90\square.

Corn was quiet at 30\square.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 1,500 bris at \$10.45 for September.

Lard sold (250 tes) at \$7.65 for September. GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in better demand and easier.

Holders are getting anxious dio sell, freights have lately advanced, and the new crop is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and will be ready to cut next month. Most of the corn shipped goes by lake, the water route being cheaper than any other. We quote: Strictly green huri, 3%c: red-tapped do, 44,65c; green hrush that will work itself, 44,654c; red and red-tipped do, 34,644c; interior, 36334c; crooked, 364c.

BUTTER-Remains firm and unchanged. There was a fairly active demand and a liberal supply at the following range of prices: Choice to fancy creamery, 18,622c; good to choice dairy, 136,18c; medium, 9612c; inferior to common, 568c.

sowing range of prices: Choice to fancy creamery, 18
622c; good to choice dairy, 13616c; medium, 9612c;
inferior to common, 568c.

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. There was a
well-sustained sciritying in the demand for grain bags,
and a fair movement in other lines. We quote: Stark,
and a fair movement in other lines. We quote: Stark,
24c: Brighton A. 23bc; Lewiston, 21c: Otter Creek,
195c: American, 195c: burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13614c;
gunnles, single, 14615c; double. 23624c; wool sacks,
40645c.

CHEESE—The demand continues stack, and prices
are unsettled and irregular. Shippers and exporters
were not paying over 76576c, and 75c was about the
top in a retail way. We quote as follows: Full cream,
50675; part skim, 556605c; low grades, 364c.

CHEESE—The demand continues at the annexed prices:
Lackawana, large etc. 84.00; small egg. 86.00; nut.
86.00; range, 86.25; Piedmont, 87.00; Blossburg,
86.00; Frie, 85.00; Baltimore of Oho, 84.2546, 75; Minonk, 83.50; Wilmington, 83.00; Gartsherrie, 84.75;
Indiana block, 84.50;
EGGS—Were steady at 12c for fresh. The offerings
were small and sold readity.
FISH—Trade holds up remarkably well, and prices
remain frim all around. We repeat our quotations
of Wednesday as follows: No. 1 whitefish, pur 5c bri.
82.00; St. 27, 27, 28, 28, 29, 29, 27, 3688.00; fat
family do, new, by the 3dn, 190691.60; trout, 82.76
62.10; Georg's codish, extra, 85.3562.50; summercured do, 85.50; Labrador herring, 191t, bris. 87.006
87.50; do, medium, 81.2561.30; family kits, 81.606
681.10; Georg's codish, extra, 85.3562.50; summercured do, 85.50; Labrador herring, 191t, bris. 87.006
87.50; do, round-bris, 87.2565, 50; do, 5c bris. 83.00;
Holland herring, 87.2565, 50; do, 5c bris. 83.00;
Holland herring, 87.75.
FIGUITS AND WUTS—Met with a light inquiry at
former prices.

\$15.00; do %-bris, \$7.75.
FRUTIS AND NUTS-Met with a light inquiry at former prices. We quote:
FOREIGN-Dates, \$6900; fig. layers, \$60140; Turkish prunes, 76900; ralsina, layers, \$1.8561190; London layers, \$2.0562151; loose, Muscatel, \$2.0062.05; Zante currants, \$4563560; citron, 1566160.

DOMESTIC-Auden apoles, 1666160.
DOMESTIC-Auden apoles, 1666180; New York and Michigan, 4644-00; Southern, 25163540; Ohito, \$63540; peaches, unpaired, haives, 466400; do quarters, \$6650; peaches, 266000; Ternen walnuts, 1366140; Brazilis, \$56,660; Texas pecans, 76800; Historia, \$6650; Winnington peanuts, \$44,650; Tennesson do, \$56,6550; Virginia do, \$6650; Winnington peanuts, \$44,650; Tennesson do, \$56,6550; Virginia do, \$6650; Winnington peanuts, \$44,650; Tennesson do, \$56,6550; Virginia do, \$6650; Winnington peanuts, \$44,650; Tennesson do, \$56,6550; Virginia do, \$6650; Winnington peanuts, \$44,650; Tennesson do, \$56,6550; Virginia do, \$6650; Winnington peanuts, \$6650; Peubox, \$66,650; Winnington peanuts, \$66,650

were quiet. We repeat our list:

titus—Carolina Tiessisje: Louisiana, Tiessisje: Rangoon, 646674c.

Coffre—Mandaling Java, 28690c; O. G. Java, 256
27c; choice to fancy Rio, 1964194c; good to prime,
1746185c; common for fair, 1546184c; crosting, 144
6144c.

Stoars—Patent cut loaf, 10468104c; crushed, 10468
1046c; granulated, 956810c; powdered, 10468108c;;
d standard, 956856c; do No. 2, 956804c; extra C, 86
6256c; C. No. 1, 856604c; C. No. 2, 856804c; yellow,
158617c; C. No. 1, 856604c; C. No. 2, 856804c; yellow,
158617c; C. No. 1, 856604c; good sugar-house strup, 38
640c; extra do, 42464c. New Orleans molasses, choice
new, 48680c; do prime, 44648c; good, 356638c; common, 28680c; common molasses, 256638c; solick strap,
296628c;
Situss—Allspice, 186184c; cloves, 40645c; cassia,
2466228c; pepper, 1556216c; nutimegs, No. 1, 906806c;
Calculta ginger, 866c;
Soar—Tsue Blue, 356c; German mottled, 556c; Blue
Lily, 54c, White Lily, 54c; White Rose, 34c; Peach
Blossom, 7c; cavon Innerfal, 25c.
Lily, 54c, White Lily, 54c; White Rose, 34c; Peach
Blossom, 7c; cavon Innerfal, 25c.
Hills—See Were quoted easy, the demand having abard
somewhat, though the offerines continue small. We
quote: Cured hides, 25c. for the do, heavy,
76714c; do damaged, 66664c; calf, 95c; deacons, 406
METALS AND TINNERS; STOCK—Were quiet and ers', 6c. METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK-Were quiet and

Steady. Following is the list: TIN PLATE-IC. 10x14. \$6.50; do, 20x28, \$12.50; IX. 10x14, \$9.00; rooding, 14x20, IC, \$6.00; do, 14x20, IX,

steady. Following is the fist:

TIN PLATE—C. 10314. \$6. 50: do, 20x28. \$12.50; IX. 10x14. \$9.00; rooding. 14x20, IC. \$6.00; do, 14x20, IX. \$8.50.

PIO TIN—Large. 18c; small 19c; bar, 20c.
SOLDER—No. 1. 14c; extra. 18c.
LEAD—Pig. 4cc5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 6c; lead pipe. 5c.
Corpens—Out. 14c; extra. 18c.
LEAD—Pig. 4cc5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 6c; lead pipe. 5c.
SOLDER—No. 1. 14c; extra. 18c.
LEAD—Pig. 4cc5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 6c; lead pipe. 5c.
SURET ZINC—6dcci do cut to sizes, 36c.
NURET ZINC—6dcci do cut to sizes, 36c.
NURET ZINC—6dcci do cut to sizes, 36c.
NURET ZINC—6dcci do cut to cu

21.00822.00 16.00817.00 81.00838.00 27.00828.00 16.00417.00 LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattie. 4,745 3,408 4,897 3,800

... 758 ... 384 ... 2,472 322 Tuesday. 2,472 3,035

Total. 3,614 10,889 322

CATTLE—There was more life in trade yesterday than we have had occasion to note for a number of days, and a better, firmer tone pervaded the general market. Fair to choice native shipping steers were chiefly in demand, and for cattle answering to the above description there were buyers at an advance over the prices current at the beginning of the week of a good round 10c per 100 lbs. The improvement in prices did not extend to Colorados, Texans, and common and inferior natives, the demand for those grades not equaling the supply, which was more liberal than on either of the preceding days of the week Exporters, shippers, and the home trade all bought generously, and a large amount offstock chanced owners. Sales were reported all the way from \$1.7562.30 for inferior grades to \$5.0063.30 for extra, the larger processes and the same of the colorados. The pards were well cleared of stock, and the market closed steady and firm at the following.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400
Ibs and ubwards. QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400
Ibs and ubwards. 1,500 to 1,450 lbs. 4,504.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 bt. 200 lbs.

Ing. 1,050 to 1,200 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1,050 lbs. 1,000 lbs. 2,503.00
Inferior—Light and thin cowa, heifers, stags.
bulls, and scalaway steers. 1,7562.00
Free. 1,503 \$5.15 \$5.1,248 \$5.50

..16, 848 ..19, 275 ..18, 054

Total.

Cach biggy sow and so the stress stage.

Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. No. 349 \$4.65.

249 \$4.65.

291 \$1.90 \$4.40.

31. 173 \$4.40.

31. 173 \$4.40.

31. 173 \$4.40.

31. 183 \$4.55.

296 \$4.55.

33. 182 \$4.35.

35. 182 \$4.35.

35. 294 \$4.55.

291 \$4.50.

59. 218 \$4.35.

291 \$4.50.

59. 218 \$4.35.

291 \$4.50.

59. 218 \$4.35.

291 \$4.50.

59. 218 \$4.35.

291 \$4.50.

59. 194 \$4.35.

320 \$4.50.

54. 115 \$4.35.

45. 51. Av. Price. 232 \$4.30 189 4.30 269 4.25 275 4.25 257 4.25 289 4.25 289 4.25 206 4.20 262 4.20

33...101 3.00 13....124 4.25 78 ...108 3.25 22....122 4.00 ST. LOUIS.

Sr. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—CATPLE—Shipping grades in demand, but supply very light; choice native steers would bring \$4.855.00; good to prime, \$4.4064.75; native butchers' stock in better demand; fair to choice steers, \$2.3064.10; common te good cows, \$2.1063.60; oxen, \$2.3064.10; common te good cows, \$2.1063.60; oxen, \$2.3064.05; grass Texans in light supply and 2.20; receipta, 1.30.; good to prime steers, \$2.806.3.20; receipta, 1.300. Hous—Light shipping casy and slow at \$4.1064.20; Yorkers, \$4.2064.40; nacking do; butchers' to fancy, \$4.5064.65; receipta, 4.400.

Singer—supply liberal, but mainly common and medium grades, which are slow; good shipping and butchers' mutton wanted at \$3.2063.00 for good to fancy; receipts, 300.

ers' mutton wanted at \$3.2063.60 for good to famey; receipts, 300.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—CATFLE—Receipts to-day, 909; market firmer, owing to light supply, equal, however, to light demand: run of choice natives light; sales, shippers' steers, \$4.9065.75; medium, \$4.0.664.35; light butchers', \$5.0668.99; Texans, \$3.0068.25.

SHERP AND LAMIS—Receipts to-day, 4.400; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending down; offerings compare favorably with last week's sales; fair to good Western sheep, \$3.2563.50; bost grades unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,500; market firm for good grades; others quiet; sales good to choice medium and heavy, \$4.264.70; no light grades, good quality, on sale; grassers not wanted; 5 care unsol.

saie; grassers not wanted; 5 cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day,
629 head of through and 68 of local stock; total for
three days, 629 through and 1,021 local; everything
sold out and more would, but not here; prices firm at
yesterday's quotations.

Hoos—leccipts to-day, 1,755 head; total for three
days, 3,502; Yorkers, \$4,3084.20; Philadeiphias, \$4,70

SHEEF—Receipts to-day GA. 90.
SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; for three days, 6,300; market closed fair; prospects a little better.

NEW YORK. Aug. 8.—BEEVES—Three car-loads srrived, making a total of 3,120 for the three days; not enough business to make a quotable market; shout 25 car-loads held over from yesterday remain unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,200; market tame, with sales of 2 car-loads of State and Western hogs, alive, at 34. 70 per 100 lbs.

per 100 lbs. CINCINNATI. ĈINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Hogs—Active and firm; com-mon. \$3.25584.13; fair to good light, \$4.25684.45; heavy packing, \$4.45684.70; selects, \$4.7034.85; roccipts, 1,681; slipments, none.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverrool, Aug. 8.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 554;
Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 30s 6d; short ribs, 31s 6d; long clears, 32s; short clears, 34s; shoulders, 28s. Hams, 54s. Lard, 30s 3d. Prime mess beef, 73s. India mess beef, 82s; extra india mess, 88s. Cheese, 43s. Tallow, 37s 3d.
London, Aug. 8.—Liverpool.—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; 22s 9d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 23s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive. Corn quieter. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shioment by sail, 23se,23s 6d. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 3,000 qrs. Weather in England showery.

Epeciel Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverpool. Aug. 8—11:30a, m.—Floure—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 21s.

**Graffer Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s. No. 2, 20s. 45.

No. 2. 21s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s: No. 2, 9s 6d; GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 58 6d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 2d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s. Livespool, Aug. 8—Corron—Quiet at 6%66%d; sales, 10,000 bases; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,500.

ales, 10,007 butes; specials, 10,007 butes; specials, 8,500.
Smost Clear Bacon—34s, Loydon, Aug. 8—Tallow—38s 3dg 38s 9d.
Antweep, Aug. 8—Petroleum—28s 9d. AMERICAN CITIES. " NEW TORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW TORK, Aug. 8.—Grain—Winter wheat in active request, and advanced sharply in price, generally about

2c per bu, closing buoyantly: spring wheat moderately inquired for, and unsettled, opening lower, but closing with a higher range of bidding, but without resulting in important transactions apart from dealings in No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago: 75,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.1081.21. Corn less freely offered, and quoted a shade higher on a moderately active movement, closing tamely; mixed Western ungraded, 452494c; white quiet, but held rather more flamely; mixed Western ungraded, 452494c; white quiet, but held rather more flamely; mixed Western ungraded, 452494c; white western, 14,700 but at 32438c; new white Western, 700 but at 32438c; new white Western 700 but at 32438c; not 32438c; not

guoted at \$6.93(\$7.00.

SUGAR-Raw shout steady; but quiet at 75/\$7 5-18c for fair to good refining Cubs; refined unchanged.
Whisky-Dull; market noted held at \$1.07 regular; no sales reported.
Franchars—Trade generally slow, with rates steady; less inquiry for grain accommodation, owing in part to the advanced prices claimed for wheat through freight movement comparatively light, checked by a much interest of the advanced prices claimed for wheat through freight movement comparatively light, checked by a much congagements included by steam, 1,000 bris four, through freight and prompt shipment at 22.68: 1,800 boxes cheese at 358,6378 6d; 700 boxes cheese at 358,638 four cheese at 358,638 four steady at 358,758 four steady at 358,758 four four steady at 52,7563,30.

Grain-Wheat quiet but firm; spring winter 1620 higher; active; No. 2 choice extra, 86,2568, 50. Rye flour steady at \$2,7563,30.

Grain-Wheat quiet but firm; spring winter 1620 higher; active; No. 2 choice, 51,100 four steady at \$2,7563,30.

Grain-Wheat quiet but firm; spring winter 1620 higher; active; No. 2 choice, 51,100 four steady at \$2,7563,30.

Grain-Wheat quiet but firm; spring winter 1620 higher; active; No. 2 choice, 51,100 four steady at 51,500 four steady at 51,600 four steady at 51,600 four steady at 51,600 four steady at 51,600 four steady at 61,600 four steady at 61,600 four steady with steady at 61,600 four steady with steady at 61,600 four four steady four steady at 61,600 four four steady with steady at 61,600 four four four fou

mixed, 31@31%c: Pennsylvania, 33@35c. Rye quiet at 50@53c.
HAx-Duli and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, \$10.00@12.00.
Papvisions—Firm and unchanged. Pork, \$11.75.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
PETEOLEUM—Nominally firm; refined, 10%c; crude.

BUTTER-Firm and unchanged.
PSTEOLEUN-Nominally firm; refined, 10%c; crude, 869%c.
COFFEE-Strong and higher: Rio cargoes, 13@17%c.
WHISKY-Duil at \$1.08.
RECEIFFS-Flour, 3.100 bris: wheat, 123,000 bu; corn, 37.000 bu; oats, 2.800 bu.
SHIPMENTS-TO Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, %d; flour, 28 di; grain, 8d.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO. O., Aug. 8.—Grain—Wheat strong; closed easier: No. 2 white Wabash, \$1.09; No. 3 do. \$1.08%; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.08%; No. 2 do. \$1.05; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.03%; August, \$1.02%; September, \$1.00; No. 2 amber, \$1.00; No. 2 red, 90c; 36; edected Wabash, 88c; Western amber, \$1.02%; No. 2 amber, \$1.00; No. 2 amber,

jected, 40%c.

NEW ORLEANS,
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Firm: sales 50 bales: ordinary, 49%c: good do, 10%c: low middling, 10%c: middling, 11%c: good do, 12%c: receipts, net, 174: gross, 174: gross, 174: exports coastwise, 1.893; tock, 2.599.
FLOUR—Quiet but firm; super, 83.00; double, 83.50; treble, 83.7564.50; ligh graded, 84.7568.50; do. GRAIN—COTH—Demand light; nolders firm: mixed, 51c; white and yellow, 86c. Osta quiet at 40642c.

Grain-Corn-Demand light; nolders firm: mixed, 51c; white and yellow, 50c. Onts quiet at 40642e. Cronx-Maral-Quiet at \$2.50.

Grain-Maral-Quiet at \$2.50.

Floorish Maral-Quiet at \$2.50.

Floorish Maral-Quiet at \$2.50.

Floorishons-Bacom higher; sholders, 65c; clear rib sides, 75c; clear, 75c.

WHINKY-Quiet; Western rectified quoted at \$1.076.

1.08.

Grockers-Coffee quiet but steady; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 145calse in gold. Sugar dull and nominal; good common, 75c; good fair to fully fair, 74c.

84c; prime, 85c; yellow clarified, 95cs 85c; prime to choice, 30642c. Rice dull, weak, and lower; Louislana ordinary to choice, 65cs fair, 25cs 85c; prime to choice, 30642c. Rice dull, weak, and lower; Louislana ordinary to choice, 65cs fair, 25cs 85c; prime to choice, 30642c. Rice dull, weak, and lower; Louislana ordinary to choice, 65cs fair, 15cs 85c; fair, 15cs 85c;

corn. 7,000 bu; cats. 3,000 bu; rye. 1,000 bu; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa. Aug. 8. FLOUR—Firm; supers.
\$2.5063 OJ; extras. \$4.00; Pennsylvania family, \$4.75
\$3.506 Minnesota family, \$5.3066 50; patent and high
grades. \$7.0068, 50. Rye flour, \$2.7563,00.

CONN-MRAL—\$2.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher: No. 3 red. \$1.036
1.056; amber. \$1.0461.07; white. \$1.1061.12. Corn
quiet but steady; yellow. 506520; mixed. 47%6480.

Dais steady; white Western, \$36398. Typ., 556556.

Paovisions—Quiet. Mess dork. \$11.25611.50. India
mess bect. \$17.75618.25; smoked should rs. \$6.50; said.
do. \$5, 7569.09; haims, 115612590; pickled do. 106110;
freed. 61; kettle. \$5.0068.25.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York State and Bradford County extras. 176460; Western extras, 126130.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refuned, 10%c; crude. \$466.

WHINKY—Higher; scarce: \$1.07.

Petroleum-Nominal; refined, 10%c; crude, 8%6
8%c; MISKY-Higher; scarce; \$1.07.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 1,700 bris; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 51.000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu
CINCINNATI, O., Au.; S.-Cotron-Steady at 11%c.
FLOUR Demand fair and market firm; family, \$4.20.
GRAIN-Wheal stronger and higher; choice white, \$1.00; amber, 90%957c; No. 1 red winter, 19%957c; recipia, 33,400 bu; shipments 31,400 bu. Corn stronger; demand active; No. 2 mixed, 42%653c. Oats steady; prime 046, 20%35c; new, 22%253c. Rye-Demand active at 33c. Barley strong; No. 2 fall, \$1.00; held higher. ive at 53c. Barley strong; No. 2 fall, \$1.00; held higher.
Whinky-Demand fair and market firm at \$1.04.
Provisions-Steady. Pork freely offered at \$11.00.
Lard dull and easier; current make, \$7.3567.634; kettle, \$8.25. Buk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, \$5.50; short rink, \$6.50; short clay, \$6.65. Bacon \$5.50; short rink, \$6.50. Bacon \$2.100 for clay and \$1.25.
Linkers of the stranged at \$4.350.
EUTER-Dull and unchanged.
CHERSE-Steady at 7.475%.
EGGS-Easier at 11c.
MILWAUKER, MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER, Aug. 8. -FLOUR-Scarce; firmly held; demand light.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 8. FLOUR—Scarce: firmly held; demand light.
GRAIN—What steady; Mclower: closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, S1.11; No. 2, \$1.08; August. \$1.0374; september. 98%c; October, 85%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 87,48%c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2, 39%c. Oats active; No. 2, new, 22c; old, 23c. Hye firmer; No. 1. 50%c. No. 2, new, 22c; old, 23c. Hye firmer; No. 1. 50%c. Special september, \$1.17; new, \$1.3%c. Cah, \$1.461.15; Provisions—Firm and quiet; mess pork, \$10.75 cah and August. Prime steam lard, \$7.75.
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Budaio, 2c.
RECKIFTS—Flour, 4.700 bris: wheat, 20,000 bu.
Shipmants—Flour, 5.000 bris: wheat, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5.000 bris: wheat, 2,000 bu.

BOSTON, Mass. Aug. 8.—FLOUR—Steady and firm;
Western superfine, \$3.00,63.50; common extras, \$4.25
\$4.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.50,63.25; Minnesota do,
\$3.00,60; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, \$5.00,63.25; Hillinota, \$5.00,63.75; St. Louis, \$5.00
\$6.00; Minnesota patent process, and Wisconsin, \$6.00
\$7.00; Minnesota patent process, and Wisconsin, \$6.00
\$8.00; Minnesota patent process, and Minnesota pate SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 135,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE, Ang. 8.—COTTON—Firm at 1114c.
FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat Grm; red. 57,600c; amber and white, 95c.
GRAIN—Wheat Grm; red. 57,600c; amber and white, 95c.
MAY—Nominal.
FROVISIONS—STORE. Pork, 211.00,211.25.
Lard frimer; choice leaf theree. 5%c; do keys, 94c. Bulk meats strong at 5%c45%c, 0%c, and 6%c for loose.
Bacon strong; 6c, 7%c, and 7%d for loose. Hams higher; sagar-cured, 11%c413c.
WRISKY—Active and Grm at \$1.04.
TORACO—Manufactured unchanged.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
LEGIANAPOLIS. Aug. 8.—Hous—Steady; fair, \$4.1504.
25c. choice, \$4.3664.00; receipta, 1,500; anlyments, 580.

Provs.—Nominally unchanged.

Grain.—Wheat stronger: No. 2 red. 64e cash; Angust, 10c; September, 50c; October, 88e. Corn steady; mixed, 38c. Oats quiet; mixed, 23c; Angust, 226c.

Phovisions.—Frim. Butk shoulders held at 58c; clear rib sides, 69c; Lard, 79c; thams, 560%.

BUTTALO, Aug. 8.—Grain.—Wheat in good demand and firm; sales of 21,000 bu No. 2 Mitwankee club at \$1.05; 1 car white Michigan at \$1.056. Corn duil and

wheat and 45c for corn.

OswEGO, Ang. 8.—CBAIN—Wheat steady; new white State, Si.Ofgi. 10; do red, \$1.00gi. 04; No. 1 Niessauce Old, \$1.15. Corn unchanged. Outs query mixed State, Si.Ofgi. 10; The DETNOIT, Ang. 8.—Flous—Firm and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; white, \$1.00%; August, \$1.00; receipts, 96,000 bu; shipments, 30,170 bu
PEORIA, Aug. 8.—Highwinus—Steady at \$1.036.

No sales reported.

CLEVELAND. O., Aug. 8.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged standard white. 110 test, 85/c. OLL CITY, Aug. 8.—PETROLEUM—The market opens quiet but firm, with sales as \$1.034 bid; advanced s \$1.035 closing steady at \$1.025 bid; shipment 55.000 bris; averageing 46.000; transactions, 200,000 bris; averageing 46.000; transactions, 200,000 crude, 1256 at Parker's; refued, 1056, Philadelphi delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Cottom goods market stross and additional makes of arown, bleached, and colore cottons advanced 25c to 2; prints in good demand as firm; dress goods and ging hams doing well; allawis an skirts in fair request; wool, dannels, and repellens fairly active, but men's wear of woolers mortis slowly.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 8. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE Quie and steady at 25c.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS. FOR THE WEAK, **NERVOUS AND** DEBILITATED

. The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientife men of Europe and this country indorse them, These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibition—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, ale, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? To you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fanting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listles, mopping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bushfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pinples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous Lad physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from faise modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

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cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-flicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years.
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LEGAL.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN THE CIBUnited Court of the United States for the Northers
Pistrict of Himois. In chancery. John N. Demsa
and John W. Brooks vs. The Chicago & lows Railroad
Company, and also Charles I. Bowditch. William 6.
Weid, and C. J. Morrill, on their intervention.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree and supplemental order of sald Court, entered of
record in said cause, the former on the 4th of December, 1877, and the latter on the 1st of July, 1878,
Henry W. Bushop. Master in Chancery of sald with the
Grant of the William of the 1st of July, 1878,
and as such W. Bushop. Master in Chancery of sald will, 1878,
at the front door of the building now used by sald
Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life
Building, numbers 157 to 163 LaSalle street, in the
City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illmos,
will sell, as directed in sald decree and order. At public
anction to the highest and best bidder therefor, subject
however, to the lien of a prior trust-thorage by salcommany to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company
secure six hundred thousand dollars of bonds now subreaming and mentioned in said street laws of the State
of Illmois, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said
decree and particularly described as follows, to-witAll the railroad of the said Chicago & lows Railroad
Company made or to be made, extending from Jolies,
in the County of Will, to Foreston, in the County of
Ogie, in said State of Illmois, including right-of-way
therefor, road-bed, superstructure, fron, the County of
Ogie, in said State of Illmois, including right-ofcars and materials and puperty purchase of
timber, and materials and puperty purchased
the construction of said railroad, all the engines, comes
to or rio be used upon said railroad, and the ranchiese and rights of the said Chicago & low Railroad
Company relating thereto, and all novoerty sequired
by virtue thereof, including side-tracks, turn-outs,
machine-shops, tooks implements, and personal property sequined

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

NO CURE Dr. Kean,

SUYD

The History of Scound

flow He Cheated

Unrelenting

A Queer Deal in New inine Compl Yesterday's TRIBUNE

relative to the arrest in 1 Suydam on the charge of Some of the statements of account were decidedly inc is sufficiently interesting to ment, not merely of this Suydam himself since th Suydam himself since operations. This man, years old, is a Virginian by cated at the Polytechnic and has claimed that State he went there a boy, married his wife, a Miss belong to a highly resp to belong to a highly rest first that is known of any first that is known in 1871.
on his part was in 1871.
drifted out into Ohio, and business of selling Is had no title. On the 3d Governor of West Virgin sitten from the Governor on the Governor of West Virgin sitten from the Governor of West Virgin sitten from Saydam on of Abraham Saydam on ged to have been con County. It was represe fagitive from justice, ar County in West Virginia.

rested on this requisition, was done with him, is unk long in 1876. He had aba wife, leaving her in New arriving here, picked up a name of Kitty Gibling. name of Artty Chronical dence that he introduced the families of several re whom he unfortunately while in this city. Along 1877 he made the spaniel S. Warner, who ha from Beloit to settle, aith and on a resident of. Chi well known by many prowers had some property dentition in some property dentition in some property dentition in some property dentition in some property which he wanted to trade, met Suydam had a lot of good which he wanted to trade, met Suydam had a lot of good which he wanted to trade, met Suydam had a lot of good which he wanted to trade, met Suydam had a lied Richa Mason County, Va. This be dated Dec. 6, 1734. Warner a very prettity exproperty in question, which had also abstracts when all straight, and uninterrupted chain of the patentee down to Charty appeared to have been the Guyamdotte Land Codam was President, Electrical to Lectrified to Lectrified to Lectrified to Lectrified to Lectrified to Lectrified to the ralue of the property that it was worth about & Mr. M. D. Deems, who also that there was a clean the ralue of the property that it was worth about & Mr. M. D. Deems, who alleged Richard Smythe to there were farms there w \$50 to \$100 an acre. chase, however, Mr. W. excited as to the genuin Writing to the County County, he was informed been forfeited to the Sago; that Charles R. Hutle was alleged to come you land in that count learning this, Mr. Warnes up matters. He notified eries, and that individual

matter after the was to make a deed of Arsdale, a purely imagin the receipt of that to repay a certain
The deed was made
claim one, for Mr.
circumstances, could not
warranty deed where he
sent on the 29th of Marcan Exchange National
Suydam went there, exam

can Exchauge National Suydam went there, exam come in and pay the mon bank wrote to Mr. Warne examined the deed, and would pay,—something, continually postponing, sell the land for Warner, the latter wished, his on the quit-claim deed and This thing ran along for scontinually writing that he said he wanted the County Clerk of show that the tile was of which was obtained by Mr suit had been commenced ert M. Ainsworth. This is Mr. Warner to Mr. John it to enforce the specific puract on behalf of the assorb. S. Warner. The fan no such contract against signees, and consequent the document was in the ham Suydam. The men to the Clerk of the County was also in his done this for the land the land the force the specific purched of the country was also in his done this for the land the part of the land the pay the payment. County was also in his done this for the ing the payment that all peaceful measur Warner set out on the pose of sending Suyda complice to the Peniten all appearances, he will a name appears in the Nenection with nection with ANOTHER WEST VIRGINI

Last July, the auctio Co., No. 111 Broadway, sale lands to the amout McDowell County. Of George Temple Chap the World, in which legitimacy of the title, of covering that num covering that num ever been granted by The auctioneer was reborter, and stated t reborter, and stated to everything was all fair nothing about the last Downer, of chicago, ha the lands in order that trusteeship of them. be by auction, had beer all over the country newspapers. There we bidders at the saie. newspapers. There we bidders at the saie. made, the terms being made, the terms being to pay down 10 per cent and to receive a deed at self by personal exam the correctness of the remainder of the money said the auctioneer, a liber of the money said the auctioneer, a liber of the persons who had doubtless pay up the deeds. The auctioneer title was good. There siderable ingenuity in twas probably engineers tiposer's trusting confito McDowell County to the little is worthy of the

> ine wife, In Auguste mer turned up in this ci Irom him for about period he had corresponde assuring her that time could harsily earn end but that when he got so no for her. In the me the Sands House, and Miss Kitty Gibling, got suspicious, came William Musgrave, a the hands of Cant. Tur to earth at No. 223 Cit stated that she was a when she met Suydam when she met Suydan were married about J aid that he had been

DETROIT.

Ug. 8.—FLOUR—Firm and steady.

oat firm and higher; white, \$1.00%; Aureceipts, 96,686 bu; shipments, 93,176 bu.

FEORIA.

FEORIA.

FEORIA.

Steady at \$1.036. PETROLEUM.
O., Aug. 8.—PETROLECX—Unchanged ng 8. PETROLEUM—The market opened with sales at \$1.034 bid; advanced to ag steady at \$1.024 bid; shipments crayeing 46,000; transaction, 200,000

DRY GOODS.

TURPENTINE.

HO BELTS AND BANDS. HELP THE WEAK. can now be restored to perfect

tily energy, without the use of my kind. RMACHER'S

TRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

ication to any part of the body, earned physicians and scientific se and this country indorse them. for upward of thirty years, and it by Letters-Patent in all the intries of the world. They were mly Award of Merit for Electric the great World's Exhibitions ladelphia, and elsewhere—and ound the most valuable, safe, efficient known treatment for issease.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

recover the same degree of the and energy as experienced are? Do any of the following class of symptoms meet your litton? Are you suffering from any of its many and multifarisequent upon a lingering, nervor functional disease? Do you debilitated, fretful, timid, and or of will and action? Are your functional disease? Do you full and action? Are your functional disease? Do you feel listless, for business or pleasure, and of melancholy? Are your kid-top of the property of the

ULVERMACHER'S IC BELTS AND BANDS ions diseased conditions, after us fail, and we offer the most stimony direct from the af-tes, who have been restored to TRENGTH. AND ENERGY. n vain for months and years.
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QUARTERLY, a large Hos, containing full particulars
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gus appliances claiming elec-bur Pumphlet explains how to envine from the sourious.

LEGAL.

OF AMERICA. IN THE CIRe United states for the Northern
in chancery. John N. Demson
Charle Chango de was Endiroud
Charle Chango de low a Endiroud
Charle Chango de low
Charle Chango de low
Charle Change
Ven that in pursuance of the dede order of said Court, entered of
the former on the 4th July, 1878. I,
aster in Chancery of said Court,
aster in Chancery of said Court,
in the hour, of lo o'clock in the
lay, the 28th day of August, 1873,
aster in Chancery of said Court,
ask the hour, of lo o'clock in the
lay, the 28th day of August, 1873,
aster in Chancery of said
lay, the 28th day of August, 1874,
aster in Chancery of said
lay, the 28th day of August, 1874,
ask building now used by said
lay, the 18th day of August, 1874,
ask building now of the 18th day
and be and decree and order, at public
de and destudder ther for, subject,
of a prior trust-mortgage by said
nors' Loan & Trust Company to
louds and dollars of bonds now outted in said decree, and also subprovided by the laws of the State
said Chicago & how although
le said Chicago & how although
le made, extending from Joliet,
to Foreston, in the County of
Illinois, including right-of-way
perstructure, fron, ties, chairs,
spikes, all the lands and depot
sea, depots, viaducts, bridges,
and pupperty purchased for the
railroad, all the engines, tenders,
all Linds Y Coiling stock owned
as all Linds Y Coiling a fock owned
as all Linds Y Coiling a fock owned
as all the said and the purperson of the conand all the contact, right, title, and
the contact, right, title, and
all Change to low Railroad, togular the tenenucuts and appurone said Chicago & low Railroad
wito, and all purchase or otheruring the pendency of this suit
all the centact, right, title, and
all the contact, right, title, and
all Change and the rents, issue,
all the mortage of the purchaseto the ext

LLANEOUS. AMES. DISPENSARY.

on St., Chicago, Ill.

r. Kean. mail, free of charge, on a lal diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the

The History of a Real-Estate

Scoundrel. flow He Cheated Mr. Warner --- An

Unrelenting Pursuit.

SUYDAM.

A Queer Deal in New York--- Some Fem Inine Complications.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a paragraph e to the arrest in New York of Abraham Saydsm on the charge of forgery and perjury. Some of the statements contained in that brief scount were decidedly incorrect, and the matter ntly interesting to warrant a full state nt, not merely of this particular case, but of himself since the time he first began stions. This man, who is now about 37 old, is a Virginian by birth, but was edud at the Polytechnic School in New York, has claimed that State as his residence since went there a boy. It was there that he ad his wife, a Miss Musgrave, who is said clong to a highly respectable family. The on his part was in 1871. It appears that he could out into Ohio, and there entered into the es of selling lands to which he no title. On the 3d of August, 1871, the remor of West Virginia received a requi-ce from the Governor of Ohio for the arrest am Saydam on a charge of forgery at. It was represented that he was a from justice, and had gone to Cabell ty in West Virginia. Whether he was arrested on this requisition, or, if arrested, what we done with him, is unknown.

HE NEXT APPEARED IN CHICAGO long in 1876. He had abandoned his legitimate leaving her in New York; and, soon after rife, leaving her in New York; and, soon after griving here, picked up a blonde harlot by the nine of Kitty Gibling. So great was his impuresses that he introduced her as his wife into the families of several respectable people with whom he unfortunately became acquainted while in this city. Along in the early part of 1876 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Daniel S. Warner, who had recently come down from Beloit to settle, although he had been off and on a resident of Chicago since 1846, and well known by many prominent citizens. Mr. Warner had some property, or an equity of redemption in some property, or an equity of redemption in some property. In Evanston, which he wished to dispose of. He met a person who was acting as Suydam's agent, who stated that Suydam himself, and made an agreement with him by which the equity of this Evanston property was exchanged for 390 acres of Lot 29, in whit was called Richard Smythe's patent in Mason County, Va. This patent purported to be dated Dec 6, 1794. Suydam showed to Warner a very prettily executed tracing of the property in question, which lies in the bend of the Ohlo and the Great Kanawha, and also abstracts which seemed to be all straight, and which showed an uninterrupted chain of title from the original patentee down to Charles R. Hawley, whom Suydam represented. At one time this property appeared to have been in the possession of the Guyandotte Land Company, of which Suydam's handwriting, and its correctness purported to be certified to by Elijah Kimberling, Recorder of Mason County, The abstract was all in Suydam's handwriting, and its correctness purported to be certified to by Elijah Kimberling, County Clerk of Mason County, who certified also that there was a clear title down to Hawley. Mr. Warner first satisfied himself as to the value of the property, and became convinced that it was worth about \$25 an acre at least. Mr. M. D. Deems, who had been all over the alleged Richard Smythe tract, stated to him that there were farms there worth all the way from \$30 t ring here, picked up a blonde harlot by the e of Kitty Gibling. So great was his impu-

sell the land for Warner, but that was not what the latter wished, his only desire being to give the quit-claim deed and get back his money. This thing ran along for some months, Suydam continually writing that he would pay. Finally, he said he wanted a certificate from the County Clerk of Mason County to show that the little was clear. That certificate, which was obtained by Mr. Warner, showed that suit had been commenced against him by Robert M. Ainsworth. This document was sent by Mr. Warner to Mr. John E. Tims for examination. It appeared that the suit was commenced Mr. Warner to Mr. John E. Tims for examination. It appeared that the suit was commenced
to enforce the specific performance of a contract on behalf of the assignees of the creditors
of D. S. Warner. The fact was that Warner had
no such contract against him, and had no assignees, and consequently no assignees ever
filed the bill. It appeared on examination that
the document was in the handwriting of Abraham Suydam. The memorandum that was sent
to the Clerk of the County Court of Mason
County was also in his handwriting, he baving
done this for the purpose of delaying the payment to Warner. Finding
that all peaceful measures were hopeless. Mr.
Warner set out on the war-path for the purpose of sending Suydam and his female accomplice to the Penitentiary, and, according to
all appearances, he will succeed. Next Suydam's
hame appears in the New York papers in connection with

ANOTHER WEST VIRGINIA REAL-ESTATE SPECULATION.

Last July, the anction firm of Warner &

nection with

ANOTHER WEST VIRGINIA REAL-ESTATE SPECULATION.

Last July, the anction firm of Warner & Co., No. 111 Broadway, New York, offered for sale lands to the amount of 320,000 acres in McDowell County. A gentleman by the name of George Temple Chapman wrote a letter to the World, in which he questioned the legitimacy of the title, denying that any patent covering that number of acres had ever been granted by the State of Virginia. The auctioneer was notified by a World reborter, and stated that, as far as he knew. everything was all fair. Personally, he knew nothing about the lands or the title. A. P. Downer, of Chicago, had ordered him to sell the lands in order that he might close up his trusteship of them. The sale, which was to be by anction, had been extensively advertised all over the country by handbills and in the newspapers. There were only about fourteen bidders at the sale. Several purchases were made, the terms being that the purchase money, and to receive a deed after he had satisfied himself by personal examination or otherwise of the correctness of the titie, and then pay the remainder of the money. Mr. Abraham Suydam, said the auctioneer, a lawyer of standing, had been employed to look up the title. If his report was to the effect that it was good, then all the persons who had made purchases would doubtiess pay up their money and get their deeds. The auctioneer was assured that the title was good. There is, as will be seen, considerable ingenuity in this. The whole business was probably engineered by Suydam. The auctioneer's trusting confidence in sending him up to McDowell County to verify the correctness of the falls is worthy of note.

NITTY.

The arrest of Suydam has already been mentioned. The worman who was living with him at the time of the capture was doubtless his genulae was. In August of 1877 his true life partner turned up in this city. She had been absent from him for about two years. During that period he had corresponded with her regularly, assuring her that times were hard.—that he could hardly earn enough to support himself, but that when he got something he would send on for her. In the meanwhile he was living at the Sands House, and amusing himself with Miss Kitty Gibling. At last Mrs. Suydam sot mispicious, came here with her brother. William Musgrave, and put the affair into the hands of Capt. Turtle, who ran the mistress to earth at No. 28 Clark street. The woman stated that she was a widow with one child when she met Suydam in Detroit, where they were marging above.

have married him unless she had been, compolled to. If they would corre to her room at 8 o'clock in the evening she said Suydam would probably be there, and they could arrest him if they chose. During the evening he was caught by a detective and taken to his room on Clark street, where he stated that Kitty was not his wife—that he had not married her, and that he had never been divorced. After a long talk, it was arranged that Suydam should quit Chicago, return to New York, and live in peace with his wife. As for Kitty, she went her way. She was Arrested in Detriol' Yestenday, the case against her having been worked up by Detective Steel, of the city force. She is wanted on charges of forgery, perjury, and several other things. She joined in several warranty deeds conveying land to various parties, and signed herself as Kitty Suydam. One of these was witnessed before J. Charles Haines, April 5 or 8, 1877. In a later deed, made out to Mr. Getchell, and sent on here from New York, Oct. 15, 1877, the wife appears as Gertrude Meredith Suydam, which is evidence that Kitty was not with him at that time. A name which played a prominent part in all these deeds and land dickers—title is always alleged to be in him—is that of

prominent part in all these deeds and land dickers—title is always alleged to be in him—is that of

CHARLES R. HAWLEY.

Thorough investigations, running through a year or so, made by Mr. Warner, who has displayed remarkable dectective skill in this matter, and by the New York and Chicago detectives, failed to turn up any such person as Charles R. Hawley. He is unquestionably a name, and nothing more, and the same is also true of T. B. M. Van Arsdale, who figures in these matters once or twice. The total quantity of land involved in these deals is very large, but the exact figures are unknown. To McDowell County 350,000 acres are put down, and to Mason—County 51,500, and there were also large tracts in Putam, Cabell, and Russell Counties. The title to the land in the latter generally ran in the name of a man by the name of Biair. The conveyances were almost invariably made by "attorneys in fact." Thus, William R. Graham was the attorney in fact for Charles R. Hawley. May 27, 1875. J. W. Johnson was his attorney in fact for Hawley Nov. 26, 1876. As regards all conveyances made by Graham, he says that he never made a trade himself, but Suydam made them, and he signed the deeds as a matter of form. Johnson says the same thing, as does Phillips. The whole business was always done through Suydam, they simply signing deeds as attorneys in fact for Charles R. Hawley. This whole thing has been worked up by Mr. Warner, a determined man, who has spent from \$4,000 to \$5,000 in his pursuit, and he is less solicitous about the money involved than he is about bringing this land pirate and general scoundrel to the justice which he deserves.

It is also alleged that Suydam has been connected with the various Texas, Missouri, and illinois land swindles, and has also been operating larrely in counterfeit railway tickets and passes, great numbers of which have been put on the market during the last two years. He will reach this city to-day in custody of an oilieer.

MR. DOWNER.

MR. DOWNER.

A reporter called on Mr. Downer at his residence last evening, and was told by him that all the connection he had with the matter was this:

"I advanced \$600 to J. M. Flagg, a real-estate "I advanced \$600 to J. M. Flagz, a real-estate agent, to secure which he put the property in my hands as trustee, the title running from W. H. Baker, of this city, to whom Flagg had conveyed, to me. It was done simply to secure the advance, which was to be used in paying the expenses of Flagg to New York and advertising the property for sale."

This statement of Mr. Downer, while exonerating him, does not by any means clear up this land transaction, and Mr. Chapman's assertion that no such patent was ever granted may yet prove to be true. Mr. William H. Baker is the person from whom Downer got title. There

land transaction, and Mr. Chapman's assertion the Grandotte Land Company, of which Suyden's handwriting, and its correctness purported to be certified to by Elijah Kimberling. Comty Clerk of Mason County, who certified also that there was a clear title down to Hawley. Mr. Warner first satisfied himself as to the value of the property, and became convinced that it was worth about \$25 an acre at least. Mr. M. D. Deems, who had been all over the alleged fichard Smythe tract, stated to him that there were farms there worth all the way from \$50 to \$100 an acre. Soon after the purchase, however, Mr. Warner had his doubts excised as to the genuineness of the abstract satisfied to be fordified to the State about fifty years ago; that charies R. Hayley, through whom tile was alleged to come, had No HILL WHATEVER to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van alleged fish, Mr. Warner set out to straighten upmalters. He notified Suydam of his discoveries, and that individual proposed to rectify the matter after the following fashion: Warner was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of that deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of that deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of that deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of that deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of the deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of the deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of the deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of the deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van at the receipt of the deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van between the land to the straighten was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van the receipt of the deed, Suydam was to make a deed of the land to T. B. Van the receipt of the deed, Suydam was the receipt of th

stacking. Some will be burnt. A large part will go as rejected. Oats and barley not over

half a crop. FILLMORE, Fillmore Co., Aug. 8.—Wheat about one-half cut. Think in quality and quantity one-half damaged. Majority of the crop will go into stack. GRANITE FALLS, Yellow Medicine Co., Aug. S.—Harvest just begun. Our crop is not dam-aged here. Grain will all go into stack. Oats

are very heavy.

PLAINVIEW, Wabasha Co., Aug. 8.—Our worst fears are being reatized about our wheat crop. A large bundle will yield but a handful of shrunken kernels. A few farmers are about one cutting and will begin stacking at once. Very little has been thrashed from the shock. Yery little has been threshed from the shock. The oats are very good.

Eyora, Olmstead Co., Aug. 8.—Spring wheat about ten bushels per acre. Poor quality. About through cutting. Harvest hands getting \$3 per day. Some wheat will not be cut in this

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribure.
CENTRAL CITY, Merrick Co., Aug. 8.—Spring wheat will not half fulfill our expectations Wheat and oats were both badly injured by the heat of July, and rust,-the grass-wheat very badly. The greater portion of the wheat crop will go into stack. But the feeling is to sell soon. We shall have about as much wheat to sell as last year, on account of increased acreage. Corn prospect splendid. Plenty of rain and the hot weather is making it grow fast.

CRETE, Saline Co., Aug. 8.—There will not be as large a yield of spring wheat as was anticipated. Heavy rains recently have injured wheat and barley considerably. Corn crop at present promises better than ever.

PALO, York Co., Aug. 8.—Harvesting about two-thirds done. Crop will be damaged on account of wet. Ground so wet that harvester cannot run. Considerable threshing will be done out of the shock and at once. Oats are in bad state. Will have to be mowed and raked up between showers. Corn never better.

FAIRMONT, Fillmore Co., Aug. 8.—Threefourths of the wheat is cut and stacked. The remainder has been badly lodged by late rains. The corn crop is large and good. badly. The greater portion of the wheat crop

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

LANE, Franklin Co., Aug. S.—This has been the most favorable year for the oat crop since the settlement of Kansas. Heavy rains during

the settlement of Kansas. Heavy rains during the last week in July nelped the corn wonderfully. Even better than last year. The corn crop is going to be tremendous. But little winter wheat threshed yet. Yielding from eighteen to twenty-three bushels. Some fields go not the thirties.

HAYS CATY, Ellis Co., Aug 8.—Spring wheat all cut and stacked, and part of it threshed. Very superior quality. Oats are turning out from forty to fifty bushels. Only enough wheat will be sold at present to meet the wants of farmers. Prospects for corn fite. Farmers have commenced plowing for wheat. A large increase of acreage over last year.

Special Dispatches to The Tribusa.

GARNER, Hancock Co., Aug. 8.—Spring wheat a failure. About eight bushels to the acre. No grade. Wet weather has made the ground so

grade. Wet weather has made the ground so soft that the harvesters mire down. Corn is looking better.

MANCHESTER, Delaware Co., Aug. 8.—Wheat looked weil until the late hot weather, which, with rust and chinch-bugs, killed the straw, and it will not average one-half a crop. Oats are good. There is a prospect of the largest corn crop that has been raised during the past sixteen years.

acre, which is light for this country, but, with the largely increased acreage over last year, think the yield is fully 30 per cent more. Cora never looked better, and the acreage is large.

SPRINGDALE, Cedar Co., Aug. 8.—Spring wheat nearly all cut. Damaged by rust and blight. Will mostly go into stack. Excellent prospects for corn. Flax only a moderate crop. ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Parts, Edgar Co., Aug. 8.—Winter wheat stacked and some threshed. Considerable being sold. The late rains caught more than

being sold. The late rains caught more than half the oats in shock. Some threshed and sold at 15 to 16 cents. Corn will make more than half a crop with a favorable fall. Improved wonderfully since the late rains.
GERLAW, Warren Co., Aug. 8.—The majority of the wheat and oats stacked. Will shish this week. Wheat good. More sown tinis year than for many years. Spring wheat will average all the way from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats good and very tall. Will average forty to sixty bushels per acre. Corn, better stand than last year on wet land. Suffering for rain. About the usual amount planted. Early potatoes good. Late potatoes suffering for rain. There has been a great amount of tile put in in this neighborhood the last three years, with good effect.

THE RAILROADS.

THE ST. LOUIS & NORTHWESTERN. St. Louis is making another effort to wrest the Iowa business from Chicago. The people of that town are now urging the completion of the St. Louis & Northwestern Railroad, and it is said that as soon as the weather in that section cools off sufficiently to allow outdoor work, the project will be carried out. A correspondent of the St. Louis G obe-Democrat has the following regarding this line:

spondent of the St. Louis Gobe Democrat has the following regarding this line:

The grading has begun, but the extreme heat of the past few weeks has made work somewhat slow; it will be pused forward with vigor though as soon as it becomes cooler. The contractors agree to finish the grading from Afton to the State line by the 1st of November, that the Company may have the benefit of the collection of the subsidy voted on that part of the line.

The line is located on the watershed separating the Mississippol and Missouri Rivers, and on that between Grand Rivers. It is on the highest land in the region of country througa which it passes. It has no bridges and but few culverts to break down or wash out, and will be one of the most economical as well as one of the safest routes. Thus far, the shortest curve has a radius of 1, 850 feet, and but few are shorter than 2, 400 feet, and no grade exceeds fifty feet to the mile. The line is a natural one, and only waits to be appointed by the hand of man to bear the bountiful products of the fruitful soil in the direction of the great river of our land. Few roads could be located for heavier trains or better enhance the great river of our land. Few roads could be located for heavier trains on better enhance the great river of the fruitful soil in the direction of the great river of the city. It, when finished, will give to St. Louis the greater part of the bountiful harvests that now are sent to Chicago,—a more distant, consequently less) profitable, market. Western lowa has four trunk lines leading to Chicago. It is one of the most productive and beautiful sections of country in the Mississippi Valley, growing every year immense aunounts of grain, hundreds of busiles of which have decayed on the tions of country in the Mississippi Valley, growing every year immense amounts of grain, handreds of bushels of which have decayed on the ground where it was raised, just because it would not pay for hauling and shipping. The citizens of lowa have at last resolved that it shall be so no more. They have gone to work with an energy and determination that show they are not the ones to sit patiently with folded hands awaiting the slow motions of that proverbing "better times" always "coming and almost here "; they are up and stirring, going forward to meet that time, grasping him firmly by the forelock and making his old feet trudge along at a speed that is really surprising.

IMPORTANT DECISION. The Eric Railway Company issued several years ago bonds to the amount of £1,200,000, which were taken up in the London market. The bonds were issued in two lots, one under the United States laws of 1864 and the other under the laws of 1866. The United States Government claimed the right to tax the interest paid upon the securities, and the railway company resisted the claim. The dispute was taken before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, who decided in favor of the railway company. The case was then taken to the United States Supreme Court on an apto the United States Supreme Court on an appeal made by the Government. Chief-Justice Waite Friday sent in the following decision affirming the decision of Judge Blatchford:

I fully concur with the learned District Judge in the view he has taken of this case. The tax, for the recovery of which the suit was brought, was a tax upon the owner of the bond, and not upon the defendant. It was not a tax in the nature of a tax in rem upon the bond itself, but upon the income of the owner of the bond, derived from that particular piece of property. The foreign owner of these bonds was not in any respect subject to the jurisdiction of the United States: neither was this portion of his income. His debtor was, and so was the money of his debtor did not become part of his income until it was paid to him, and in this case the payment was outside of the United States, in accordance with the obligations of the contract which he held. The power of the United States to tax is limited to the obligations of the contract which he held. The power of the United States to tax is limited to persons, property, and business within their jurisdiction as much as that of a State is limited to the same subjects within its jurisdiction. (State tax on foreign-held bonds, 15 Wall, 300.) The default of the defendant in making its returns was a continuing one. Only one penalty thereupon is recoverable. The judgment of the District Court is affirmed.

KANSAS PACIFIC EARNINGS. St. Louis, Aug. 8.—The semi-annual state-ment of the Kansas Pacific Railway for the first six months of the year is as follows:

١	Gross earnings	6000 000 00
١	Operating expenses	824, 757.20
I	Net earnings	\$336, 235, 83
١	Earnings second division.	\$443,641.81
١	Expenses	. 338, 470.75
١	Net earnings	\$105, 171, 06
١	Expenses	\$244, 655.46 334, 764.12
١	Deficit	
1	The statement is given by div reason that different bonds were in section, as follows:	risions for the ssued on each
1	First Division February and Anon	nat 6 per cent

bonds.
Second Division, June and December, 6 per cent

VANDERBILT WILL NOT GRIND 'EM MONTERAL, Aug. 8.—It is reported that Mr. anderbilt and the Grand Trunk Railway authorities have come to an understanding that will remove the necessity of a large expenditure by the company in opening up a new Western connection. The substance of this understanding is that goods brought over the Michigan Central will be charged the same rate whether forwarded to the sea-board by the Grand Trunk or New York Central. Mr. Sargent, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk, in an interview to-day, stated that the propositions from the Michigan Central are now refore the Grand Trunk Board. He says the arrangements now existing for running over the Michigan Central into Chicago were by no means of a permanent nature, and might be altered or terminated at any time, but he repudiated the idea that Mr. Vanderbit would act in an arbitrary manner and attempt to cast act in an arbitrary manner and attempt to cast off one of the best and most profitable feeders of his new purchase. Mr. Vanderbilt is expected here to morrow, when definite arrangements will probably be made.

DAYTON & SOUTHEASTERN. DAYTON, O., Aug. 8.—J. E. Gimporling was to-day appointed Receiver of the Dayton & Southeastern Road by Judge Havnes, of the Superior Court, on application of the trustees for the bondholders.

ITEMS. Mr. Charles E. Simmons, formerly with the abstract firm of Handy, Simmons & Co., has been appointed Land Commissioner of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in place of Mr.

G. B. Goodwin, deceased. Mr. J. Z. Wilson, of Elkhorn, Wis., wants to know, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, when the time for the sale of lands by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, in Nebraska, ex-pires. From what can be learned, the Burling-ton & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska does ton Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska does not come under Secretary Schurz's decision. The conditions of the land grant to this road are different from those of the Pacific Railroads. If there are people in Eikhom, Wis., who wish to take advantage of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, they will have to take up unsold lands on the Pacific Roads.

with rust and chinch-bugs, killed the straw, and it will not average one-half a crop. Oats are good. There is a prospect of the largest corn crop that has been married about January of 1876. He had that he had been married, but was divorced. Fr being informed of the true, condition of ins she said that she was married to Suylar but had no love for him, and would not but had no love for him, and would not a condition of the straw, and it will not average one-half a crop. Oats are good. There is a prospect of the largest corn crop that has been raised during the past sixteen years.

RED OAK, Ia., Aug. 8.—Wheat is commencing to move quite freely. Quality fair, and the yield will average twelve to nitteen bushels per lands on the Pacific Roads.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is engaged in making a number of important extensions to its line in Minnesota. In the Minnesota Valley twenty-five miles have been completed from Sleepy Eye to Red Wood Fails, and will go to move quite freely. Quality fair, and the soon be open. Of an extension of twenty-four and a half miles of the Rochester & Minnesota

Railroad from Rochester to Zumborta, ten miles of track is already laid and the rest is expected to be finished by Oct. 1. A line from Piainview to Eyota, fifteen miles long, is to be combleted by Sept. 15,—two and s-balf miles of track now being in place. A branch is also being located from Eyota to Charlield, eleven and a half miles in length, and will probably be built this fall.

in length, and will oposably be built this fall.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has entered into a contract with C. J. Kershaw & Co., of Milwaukee, for the delivery, as fast as required, of 600.000 feet of lumber and timber. The material is to be used in the construction of platforms, depot buildings, and coal sheds along the line of the Company's new Iowa extension west of Algona.

Iowa extension west of Algona.

Mr. Charles P. Craig, Eastern General Passenger Agent of the Eric Railway at New York, has resigned, and Mr. Henry Fuller, Southwestern Passenger Agent of this road at Indianapolis, has been appointed to fill the place. Mr. Fuller has represented the Eric in the West for the last nine years, and during that time has earned quite a reputation for ability and integrity. Under the new arrangement Mr. B. M. Arms, the able and popular agent of the Eric in this city takes charge of the Southwestern Department, in addition to nis present duties. He will have Mr. L. T. Stanicy for an assistant, the latter making his headquarters at Indianapolis.

The railroad men at Indianapolis seem to be The railroad men at Indianapolis seem to be getting virtuous and houest, judging by the following item from the Indianapolis Journal:
"Three days have passed, and as yet there has not been evon a runor that any fast-freight line agents at this point was cutting or giving rebates. This is remarkable, and surely indicates that our railway officials are in earnest in the matter of maintaing rates, and have given all agents so to understand. There is but little grumbling among shippers, and what of it there is comes from those who occasionally ship a carload. The better class of shippers know that even at present rates the margin above the minimum cost of transportation is still quite minimum cost of transportation is still quite meagre, and they had better be satisfied lest rates might go higher."

MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Aug. 8 .- Lake freights nominal; 30c on coal to Chicago and Milwaukee; no charters made public. Cleared for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.:

Props Arundel and Dunkirk, Toledo; Green Bay and Arabia, merchandise; Waverly, merchandise; Philadelphia, merchandise, Chicago; Winslow, merchandise, Duluth; stmr Kewcenaw, Cleveland merchandise, Duluth; star Lewcenaw, Cleveland; schrs Nevada, 1,600 brls cement, Detroit; LaPetite, sundries, Huron; Snow Drop, Fairport; M. Capron, 1,000 brls sait; Bay State, G. W. Davis, and M. Stalker, 1,000 birs sait, Toledo; H. W. Sage, Michigan, M. W. Page, Acontias, Chicago.

Chicago.

Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for twentyfour nours ending 6 p. m. —Westward—Bark Falmouth, Socus Point to Toledo; Daniel Lyons,
Fair Haven to Chicago; St. Louis, Kingston to
Toledo; sehr De-mark, Kingston to Toledo;
Abanore, Port Daihousie to Toledo; Flora Emma,
Oswego to Leamington; W. J. Suffel, Kingston.
No orders. Noorders.

Eastward—Prop Canada, Detroit to Montreal; Cowegatchie, Toledo to Ogdensburg: bark Pulaski, Bay City to Oswego; schrs Nassan, Chicago, West Side, and J. Bigler. Chicago to Kingston: Star, Ashtabula to Hamilton; M. P. Barkalow, Detroit to Oswego; G. Mott, Cleveland to Toronto.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Arrived—Prop B. W. Blanchard, 22, 200 lbs fron, 404 kegs nails, 213 brls sugar; prop Garden City, Ogdensburg, 38, 000 lbs iron, 204 kegs nails, 114 brls molasses; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 354 brls sugar; schr G. G. Houghton, Cleveland, 625 tons coal; prop W H. Barnum, 1, 100 tons coal; senr Camden, Buffalo, 800 brls and 1, 300 tons salt.

Cleared—Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 1, 610 brls flour: Juanita, Erie, 1, 675 brls flour, 15, 000 bu wheat, 400 brls pork, 10 therees lard; City of Toledo, Ordensburg, 587 cwt cheese; Oconto, Chicago, 21, 900 lbs butter.

The scow Planet was seized by the United States Marshal at Racind this afternoon on a libel to secure the payment of \$17, seaman's wages.

Receipts—Wheat, 3, 500 bu; oats, 6, 000 bu; barley, 1, 356 bu; rye, 2, 880 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4, 940 brls; wheat, 20, 133 bu; tobacco, Wisconsin leaf, 77, 100 lbs; cheese, 74, 000 lbs; beer, 4, 454 kegs.

Wheat in store, 490, 000 bu.

No inquiry for vessels, and freights nominal at 2c to Buffalo and 4½c to Ogdensourg for wheat. H. Barnum, 1,100 tons coal; schr Camden, Buf-

A CANADIAN EXPLANATION. A Port Huron correspondent of The Chicago RIBUNE, in a recent issue of that paper, conrives to present several excuses for a grumble, one of which is the imposition practiced on American tugs. The tugs are charged for every entry made at a Canadian port, and for every clearance; and the inquiry is made, why \$1.10 should be charged at Sarnia, \$1.50 at Point Edward, and \$1.40 at at Sarnia, \$1.50 at Point Edward, and \$1.40 at Courtright, and if part is perquisite. Surely any Custom-House officer up there could have told the tug men what they wanted to know. There is only one rule for American boats entering Canadian ports anywhere from the sea to the Kamimstiquia. The charge is 50c for entering, and 50c for clearing; total, \$1. Then the papers are all alike, and if the American tug Captain fills out his papers he can ao so; but if the customs broker, or agent, whoever he may be, charges for this, it is the Captain's own concern. The Canadian Custom-House officer has nothing to do with that. And if his man of business at Point Edward charges 40c more than his agent at Sarnia, dward charges 40c more than his agent at Sarnist is an irregularity that cannot be charged against be Canadian Government.—*Toronto Giobs*.

PORT HURON. Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 8.—Down—Props Ontario, Hacket and corsort, Howard and barges: Canada, Camden, John O'Neil, F. D. Barker, B. Fitzgerald, James P. Benson, Abbie L. Andrews, Eliza, Allan A. Ford, Redwing, Jennie Matthews, Fame. Fame.

Lp—Props Waverly, Benton, China, Empire State, Plymouth and barges, East Saginaw and barges, Enterprise and consort, Wetmore and consort; series G. S. Warmington, Nodie, Redington, Evaline, Clara H. Moore, D. Provost, Nett Woodward, Lucerne, Hartford, Wm. Crosthwaite.

Wind—Southwest and gentle; weather fine.
Pont Huron, Mich., Aug. S.—Passed up—Prop J. Faye and tow; schrs H. F. Merry, D. P. Provost. vost.

Down-Props Vanderbilt, Arctic, Champlain,
Win. Cowie, Glasgow and barges.

Wind-Southwest and fresh: weather cloudy.

YESTERDAY'S SQUALL. The sudden squall from the southwest that struck the city yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and caused things to fly through the streets, did not prove disastrons on the lake, and only a few minor mishaps resulted from it, the vessels outside at the time having prepared for it. The schr Stockbridge had a jib split while making port, and a vessel outward bound, supposed to be the C. A. King, had her foresail toru in tatters. One of the small yachts at the breakwater was injured somewhat by the squall. The schrs Butcher Boy, James Platt, George L. Seaver, Coral, Martina, Goldhunter, and Tempest, and the prop Colorado arrived in just after the squall, and, so far as ascertained, did not suffer any damage.

The tog Sweepstakes passed up yesterday with another of the cheap tows which tugs have been in the habit of making this season. She had the schr Nelle Reddington, of 816 tons register, and the George H. Warmington, of 556 tons register, bound from Cleveland to Lake Huron, at \$60 for the former and \$55 for the latter. Unless negotiations are in progress that do not manifest themselves, the prospects for better times for the tugs is not encouraging, at least for the remainder of the season. The periodical attempts thus far to form an association or to establish old rates have resulted in nothing but wind. But then, if the tugs can stand it, certainly the vessels cannot object. —Detroit Post and Tribune, 8th. CHEAP LAKE TOWING.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were steady yesterday at 2c fo corn to Buffalo, and firmly held at 5c for do to Kingston, few canal vessels being on the market Kingston, few canal vessels being on the market. Charters were reported for 20,000 bu oats and 23,000 bu corn. To Buffalo-Prop Potomac, corn through; schrs J. I. Case and Guido Pfister, corn at 2c. To Collingwood-Schrs S. Anderson and Flying Mist, corn through. To Goderich—Schrs Collingwood, corn, and Grace Murray, oats, through. To Erie—Schr Allegheny, corn through.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 8.—Arrived—Contest, Mor-ris, 5, 800 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6, 100 bu corn; prop Welcome, Utica, 4, 800 bu corn; Ill-dore, Utica, 6, 600 bu corn; Cataract, Utica, 6, 600 dore, Ottos, 6,000 ba com, Catarace, Ottos, 6,000 bu corn: prop China, Pern. 3, 800 bu rice; Chicago Belle, Peru. 6,200 bu corn.
Cleared—Leviathan, Moris. 98,864 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport. 2,542 bu wheat; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 36,306 ft lumber.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Managuerre, Mich., Aug. 8.—Arrived—Props
Cormorant, E. B. Hale; schrs Exile, Charles
Wall. Vall. Cleared—Schrs C. N. Ryan, J. T. Johnson. Passed up—Prop City of Fremont. NAVIGATION NOTES.

The tug lines have not come to any conclusion as yet in regard to the proposition to lay up a proportionate number of boats, but the managers and agents say they will carry out the project as soon as one or two owners are convinced of the necessity of such action.

Capt. Green, of Buffalo, owner of the schr James

D. Sawyer, which was recently damaged by fire in Illinois Central Slip ''C," is in the city attending to temporary repairs on the vessel, and will send her down with grain, and afterward have her permanently repaired at her home port.

ELSEWHERE.

A new fishing boat for the Thunder Bay fisheries has been launched at Detroit.

A new fishing boat for the Thunder Bay fisheries has been launched at Detroit.

The schr Levi Rawson was towed from Point an Pelce to Detroit by the tug Oswego for \$10.

A stretch of 350 feet of the new pier at Port Coborne is finished. The next atretch of 350 feet is well under way. About sixly men are now employed on this work.

Mrs. Belvea, widow of Capt. John Belyea, of the wrecked Magellan, is at Manitowoc, and is, with the assistance of Marshal Morrison, looking up evidence in the Magellan disaster.

Capt. Kirtiand, of the prop James Fisk, is recovering from his injuries. The Fisk will call at Mackinaw, and, in case he can bear removal, carry him to Buffalo.

Capt. D. P. Foster, of the schr S. H. Foster, which collided in the Straits a few days ago with the prop James Fisk, Jr., has informed a Cleveland reporter that the statement concerning the mishap is exaggerated.

The Canadian tug Prince Alfred has arrived back at Windsor, and her Captain reports that the schr Portage, which he went to "wreck," is not worth rassing. She is fast going to pieces, and only her coal cargo can be secured.

The body of William Smith, who was drowned at Detroit Tuesday, was recovered the next day. From imjuries to the face, it is supposed that he was struck by the wheel of the star Marine City when he fell off the tug Ballentine.

A Detroit vessel-man predicts a "rive-cent freight from Chicago Inside of thirty days," and wants a new hat for it. He will probably get the hat if he gets the freight, and the Post and Tribuse liberally says that it will wager a hat that no vessel-man will object to such a freight.

The Detroit papers report the charter at that port Wednesday of the big schr Michigan to carry 60,000 bu of wheat to Buffalo. which is the second largest cargo ever loaded at Detroit.

Toronto Maii: The schr Hattie Howard is once again in an unpiessant position. New was moored alongwide toe Nipissing Breakwater pier, and during the storm on Sunday afternoon she broke addrift, pulling out the two piles or "nigger-beads

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr McKing Bird, Rawleigh's Bay, lumber, Market, Schr Mocking Bird, Rawleigh's Bay, lumber, Market, Frop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street. Schr Homer, Alpena, lumber, Main street. Schr Homer, Alpena, lumber, Main street. Schr Homer, Alpena, lumber, Market. Schr Little Beile, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr B. F. Wade, Annapee, tea, C., B. & Q. Sturi Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Clark street. Schr Beile Walbridge, Sturgoon Bay, lumber, Market. Schr Dene Wassinger, Stargeon Bay, Jumber, Ast-Schr Ann Maria, Sheboygan, lumber, Market. Schr Ann Maria, Sheboygan, lumber, Market. Schr D. Ferruson, Storgeon Bay, ice, Tweiftin street. Prop C. Campoell, Ludinston, lumber, Arnold Silp. Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Sixteenth

Frop George Dubon; Musacgon, Indicat, Sacrametreet.

Bark Two Fannies, Escanaba, ore, Blast-Furnace.
Schr D. Stewart, Cleveland, coal. Van Buren street.
Schr Bouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Vermond, Ludington, bark. North Branch.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber, Arnold Silp.
Prop Mary Grob, Holland, ties, C., B. & Q. Silp.
Schr O. Shaw, Saugatuck, saves, Ogden Canal.
Schr Felicitous, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Eighteenttreet. Schr Felicitous, Manistee, lumber, Market, Frop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Eighteenth trees. Frop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries, Washing-on arreet.

ton street. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, Washington street. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, State street. Schr Sophis J. Luf, Sheboygan, lumber, Market. Schr City of Chicago, Cedar River, lumber, Mudlake. Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street. Schr American Union, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street. Schr Butcher Boy, Nashua, posts, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Silp. Schr James Platt, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market. Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber, Chicago avenue. Schr Coral, Manistee, lumber, Lake street. Schr F. B. Stockbridge Port St. Ignace, lumber, Market.
sohr Tempest, Manistee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Gold Hunter, Sheboygan, lumber, Market,
Prop Conorado, Buffalio, aundries, Randolph stre
Schr Oneonta, Alpena, lumber, Market,
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Washin

CANADA.

Partial Failure of the Barley Crop—The Boundaries of the Province of Ontario— Effects of the Recent Chicago Corner— The Orange Trial—Various Items. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 8.—McCormack & Son

millers, have been compelled to make an assignment. Their misfortune has been oceasioned by the recent "corner" in wheat at Chicago, they having held considerable grain. Their liabilities will be about \$75,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 8.—To-day the Criminal Court was again crowded to excess to witness the progress of the Orange case. Constable Bissonnette, who made the arrests was examined at length, and the case adjourned till to-morrow. The prosecution against two of the parties, John Cromwell and William Garvin, was abandoned, and they were discharged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—Late statements regarding the partial failure of the barley crop are

ing the partial failure of the barley crop are fully confirmed. Advices from the Counties of York, Peel, Victoria, Ontario, Peterboro, Durham, and Northumberland—the principal barley-growing section—state that this season's crop will be far below the average. It is expected to be at least three to four bounds less to the bushel than last year, and the greater part of it will be unfit for malting purposes.

Special Disuate to The Tribina.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The father of the unfortunate young broker, Charles Griffin, now in custody, has arrived here with the object of effecting some compromise with the prosecutors so as to stay proceedings. It is said that the greater part of the trust-money received from the Rev. Mr. Welster, of South Carolina, was appropriated in keeping up an expensive style

so as to stay proceedings. It is said that the greater part of the trust-money received from the Rev. Mr. Welster, of South Carolina, was appropriated in keeping up an expensive style of living.

Subscriptions are still coming in for the Hackett monument-fund from Orange Lodges.

A scheme is being agitated by the Board of Trade for the opening up of telegraphic communication between this Province and the Gulf-Islands, particularly the Magdalen and Anticosti Islands.

The Committee appointed by the shareholders of the National Insurance Company have reported, after examining its accounts and affairs, that the Company is perfectly solvent, and has a surplus after providing for all present and prospective liabilities of the Company.

The negotiations between the Lachine Boating Club and Messrs. Hanian and Courtney have so far progressed favorably, and it is not at all improbable that they will result successfully. The Lachine Club have held several meetings, and have received assurances that both oarsmen are satisfied with the Lachine course. The Club are, moreover, willing to offer better terms than those who wish the race should be rowed on Owasco Lake. If \$5,000 will cause the race to be rowed at Lachine, the Club are prepared with the money.

Ortawa, Aug. 8.—The arbitrators appointed to determine the boundaries of Ontario. The award defines the boundaries to be, in effect, as follows: The northern limit commences at the point on the north and the west have substantially sustained the claims of Ontario. The award defines the south shore of James' Bay where the boundary-line of the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, running due north from Lake Temiscaninque, strikes the bay westward to the month of the Albany River, which is situated on the western shore of the bay westward to the month of the Albany River, which is situated on the western shore of the bay westward to the month of the Albany River, which is situated on the western shore of the bay westward to the month of the Albany River, which is situated on

due north from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, which line forms the western limit of the Province. In the event of exact observations showing that a meridianal line drawn due north from the northwest angle would run to the west of the junction of English River with the Winnipeg River, the boundary will be so much farther westward, but substantially the limits will be as above. The decision gives Ontario a territory to the westward of Lake Superior some 200 miles beyond the conventional limits now generally understood as bounding the jurisdiction of the Province in that direction. The northern boundary being definitely settled at James' Bay, Ontario may now boast the possession of occan-ports and sea-fisheries. The past experience of traders and navigators has not been very reassuring as to the available nature of these accessories to national wealth and dignity, but it is asserted that, in mineral deposits, including coal, as well as in fisheries, the shores and waters of Hudson's Bay afford a good deal of promise.

A recent order issued by the United States Government excludes Canadian vessels from towing Canadian barges from Burlington to Whitehall, and otherwise affects Canadian forwarders. Ald. McCrae. of this city, intends testing the legality of the new instructions, and it is understood it will be protested by the Customs Department.

The Committee of Mrs. Hardy's "Home" will investigate on Saturday a matter in which the lady in charge and Detective McVetty are the interested parties. Both claim a grievance. The detective claims that she has exhibited too great an affection for him, and produces anonymous letters, which he says were written by her. He explains letters written to ber by saying that they were written to "show her up." Mrs. Hardy denies having written any of the letters. The affair promises to develop into a good-sized scandal.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Geeller, Aug. 8.—Mr. J. P. McMillarb, of Guelbh, has received a letter from E. G. P. Littleton, Lord Dufferin's secr

HYMENEAL. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PEORIA, Iil., Aug. 7.—Mr. C. A. Cornwell, a rominent young attorney of this city, and Mrs. John Bryner, and for the past three years Deputy-County Collector, were married this morning, and left on the early train for Chicago and the East. EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park (near Chicago), Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.

Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Options Countries: also Graduating Course in Music. Drawing an Painting. Specialities. For Catalogue address G THAYER. Pres., Morgan Park, Gook Co., Ill., or a 77 Madison; st., Chicago. MORGAN PARK

MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals. A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location attractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Sessibetins Sept. 5, 1878. For full Information send for callogue to Morgan Park. Cook Co., 18. University of Notre Dame

The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the first Tuesday of September next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for development of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and guardiana to come and see for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, catalogues, etc., address the Vary Rev. W. CORBY, C. S. C. Fresidenia, Sotre Dame F. O., Indiana. Miss Pierce and Miss Lawrence

Will reopen their ENGLISH, PRENCH, and GERMAN ROARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES Sopt. 30, at No. 111 Roylston; at., Boston. For Creatings send to above address. Weden Life Sources.—Bon. C. R. Lawrence, Chicago; Pres Angell, Michigan University. Froebel School and Kindergarten

Will resume Monday. Sept. 8, 1878, at 25 Blahop court MISS SARA EDDY. Principal and Kindergartener. Irving Military Academy, Lake View, near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Academy for Boys. Educational facilities host in the Northwest, Send for Catalogue. Office. 169 Madison st., Room 3, Chicago. Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant; Col. G. S. HULLSTEIR, Principal, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad. SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

Ten miles from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, gives a thorough collegiate education to both sexes, who here pursue the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees. For catalogue, giving full particulars as to course of study, terms, &c., address EDWARD H. MAGILL, Frussleint, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Delawase Co., Fa. 125 Lessons for \$15 at the New England Conservatory, world. Open all the year. 75 eminent professors. 18,000 students since 1887. Situations everyed for for graduates. For prospectus address E. TOURJEE, Mudic Hall Boston.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough is struction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and fig glish. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX Esq., as the office of the Tremont House, or to Cu THEO. HYATT, President.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO Classical, Philosophical Scientific, Law, and Preparatory Departments; open alike to ladles and gentlemen. Full Term begins Sept. 10. For information address Prof. E. S. BASTIN, Registrar of the University of Chicago, Chicago, II. Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart,

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters d
Notre Dame. Terms-Board and Tuition, per annum
\$130. For particulars apply

SUPERIORESS. Civil and Mechanical Engineering, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Trov. N. N Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past; years, with their positions, also course of study, n quirements for admission, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR TOUNG LADIES

The 25th year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1878. For Catalogues and Circular, apply to Rev. Geo Gannett, Principal. 69 Chester Square, Boston, Mass. (Law Department of Washington University.)
Twelfth annual term opens Oct. 18, 1878. Course,
two terms seven mouths each. Diploma admits to
practice. Term fee, 360. No extras. Address for etre.
St. Loist, July 1, 1878. HENRY HITCHOOCK, Dean. MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL
for young ladies and children. GERMANTOWN.
PENN. (Established 1837.)
The school will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18,
For circulars apply to Miss E. CLEMENT

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
Worcester, Mass., fits cadets for college, scientification, and business. Twenty-third year legins Sept. C. B. MRTGALF, A. Mr. Supt.
Mr. Metcalf can be seen as the Publishing-House of A. B. Barnes & Co., between the 14th and 18th of Aug HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, OPENS SEPT. 10. FO circulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.



North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pler, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Hates of passage—From New York to Southsampton. London Havre, and Bremen, first cabla, \$100; second cabla, \$00, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For fretgn. and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

ASTHMA CATABBE. affections of the respiratory organs, are immediately relieved by the use of Levanseur's Tubes. Sold in Paris at Dr. Levaseur's Pharmacy, Mailed on receipt of price (81.28) by E. FOUGER, & CO., Agenta, New

AMUSEMENTS. BOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE MAJERONIS! THE MAJERONIS!

EVERY EVENING, and Saturday matinee, in their society brama,

Jealousy; or, Husband and Wife. SATURDAY at 2-Grand JEALOUSY Matinee. MONDAY, Aug. 13-CAMILLE. B. BAUM'S WABASH-AV. PAVILION,

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AUG. 9. GRAND CONCERT Given by the Chicago Orchestra.

Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Aug.

10. from Clark-st. bridge:
Friday, Aug. 9, chartered for the day and evening.
Saturday, Aug. 10. OSt. Joseph, Mich., at 9 a. m.,
returning to Chicago at 11:30 p. m.
Brown's Sarstoga Brass and String Bands on board.
Fare to St. Joseph and return, \$1; all other round
trips, 50c.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The famous and largely increased UDLyILLR POLLY CO 'PAN'S par excellence of BUR-LESQUE ORGANIZATION, in the most success-REQUE ORGANIZATION. In the most received the lates in the Wood; or. Who Killed Cock Robin? With Mile. Eme Rossan—Extensive Company—Corps de Ballet—New Costames, de., de.
Monday—Great Loudon Buriesque, Robinson Crusoe.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturda excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted Daily.

OHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices. 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and st # Freep | Rockf'd & Bubbque | 9:15 a. m. | 3:19 s. m. |
Streep | Rockf'd & Bubbque | 9:50 a. m. | 4:00 a. m. |
Streep | Rockf'd & Bubbque | 9:50 a. m. | 4:00 a. m. |
Streep | Rockf'd & Bubbque | 9:00 a. m. | 4:00 a. m. |
Streep | Rockf'd & Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chief cage and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chica at 10-39 a. The Pullman or any other for any hotel cars west of Chicago.

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

b-Depot corner of Cans and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATURDAY, Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenings, and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Dockford & Freeport Express. 10:09 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Duluque & Freeport Express. 10:09 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Pactic Fast Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Pactic Fast Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Aurora Passenger. 3:15 p.m. 7:55 p.m.
Aurora Passenger. 5:50 p.m. 7:55 p.m. 7:55 p.m.
Aurora Passenger. 5:50 p.m. 8:55 a. 6a.
Aurora Passenger. 5:50 p.m. 8:55 a. 6a. Puliman Palace Dining-Cars and Puliman 16-whee Sieeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND ORICAGO WANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Handolph-st.

Banass City & Denver Fast Ex "12:30 p. m. " 3:33 a, m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas" 9:00 a. m. " 7:55 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. " 9:00 a. m. " 7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas" 9:00 c. m. 7:00 a. m. A Kockuk (Kapress. 9:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 4 Kockuk (Kapress. 9:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 4 Kockuk (Kapress. 9:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 4 Kockuk (Kapress. 9:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 4 Kockuk (Kapress. 9:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 5:35 p. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tlokes Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. Arrive. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty sees Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

Denot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-scoold-st.,
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, drand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

PFTISBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st. Palmer House, and Grand Paulic Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: sa Clark-st., Pairrer House, Grand Pacific, and Depos (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. * 8:50a. m. 1 5:40a. m. 7:0.p. m.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis Day Express. 9:40 a. m. * 8:00 p. m.

Night Express. 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

"Danyille Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-et., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot. Day Ma Nashvil le az d'Florida Express | 7:30 p. m. | 7:15 a. m

NCH OFFICE: EST., CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. R. Bodwell, of Maine, is at the Sher The Probate Court adjourned yesterday

Gen. James B. Craig, New York, is at the Mr. H. H. Judson, of the New Orleans

Times, is at the Paimer House. Dan. Sawyer and David J. Miller, of Santa

George Stephens, of Montreal, President of the Bank of Montreal, is at the Grand Pacific. Col. Wiley S. Scribner has been commis ned Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. J. T.

The trotting mare Maggie S., record 2:313, will be sold at anction to-morrow afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Dexter Park.

Advices from Judge Harlan show that he hard at work on the briefs in the whisky im-Mr. Thomas L. Case, of the Revere

, left yesterday for a visit among friends in ord, Conn., and vicinity. W. H. Cilley, the noted railway-builder, successor of Meiggs, and J. B. Malloy, South erica, are at the Palmer House.

H. B. Stetson, working at No. 343 Hoyne evenue, fell yesterday morning and had a rib broken. Dr. Powell attended him.

The St. Andrew's Society met at the Sher-nan House last night and transacted the usual nonthly amount of routine ousiness. monthly amount of routine ousiness.

The police pay-roll for July figured up 132, 931. For the same month last year it was 138, 581, showing a reduction this year of \$5, 649.

The Nationals held another meeting last night and completed all arrangements for their nominating convention to be held Tuesday night at

The Mayor's office, and generally all the fices of the City Departments were closed yesteray at termoon out of respect for the funeral of the te Mr. Clark.

Mr. F. M. Whitehouse, the well-known relatest, has become associated in business with r. Edward Burling, late Superintendent of the sw Custom-House.

Prof. A. Cowper Ranyard, of England, se eminent scientist, who has been observing the clipse at Denver, Col., on the 29th ult., is at the rand Pacific Hotel, on his way back to Europe. Lieut. Gen. Phil. Sheridan arrived in the ty last evening from his recent excursion to the each Hills country. He is looking as hearty as non he left, and has apparently enjoyed his

The new electric lamps will be on hand ore in the course of a week. Fire-Marshal Ben-rand Supt. Barrett returned yesterday from St. mis, where they have been making the necessary

As the infant tornado traveled down Mad-on street yesterday afternoon, it passed long nough to demolleh a hage elm tree, about a foot at half in diameter, which had stood for a quar-er of a century in front of No. 346.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an in-uest apon Fritz Doehm, residing at No. 10 Black-rell street, who died of a fracture of the spine, re-elved by falling from a wagon which he was en-aged in unloading several days ago. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Sulding), was at 8 a.m., 80 degrees; 10 a.m., 54;; 12 m., 594;; 5 p. m., 76; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer at 8 a.m., 29.36; 8 p. m., 29.26.

It was last evening reported to the Coroner that James Martin, one of the boys run over at kenwood Tuesday on the Michigan Central Road, and died, and that the other boy was dying. The nquest will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Martin tyan, a saloon-keeper doing business at No. 85 like leland avenue, fell dead in his saloon, sup-osedly from heart disease. Deceased was an risaman, 45 years of age, and left a wife and two

mittee of the Woman's

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Northwest held a meeting in Methodist Church Block yesterday afternoon, Mis. Willing presiding. Reports from the different States were received, showing the work to be progressing satisfactorily.

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon Willie Schneider, 3%-year-old son of Canl Schneider, of No. 556 Wells street, was run over by a figur and feed wagon driven by Anton Karver, of No. 574 Wells street. The little fellow was badly, but not dangerously, braised about the neck and arms.

Christ John aged 39 was drowned Those

Christ John, aged 39, was drowned Thursay afternoon while engaged in unloading a boat ear Erie street bridge. Dr. O. B. Howe was summoned and responded with all possible haste, but he case was hopeless, there being no signs of life. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer at assar College, is in the city, staying with her rother "Frank." She is on her way back from benver, where she observed the eclipse and lecturd on the Herschels. A visit to the Chicago Observatory was on the programme for last evening. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the city was visited by a sudden, sharp, and short squall, accumpanied with some rain. Happily little or no damage was done. A few trees were blown over, and some vessels were despoiled by their canvas, but no human being appears to have suffered in life or limb.

At 11:30 yesterday forenoon a man fell senseless on the sidewalk in front of the West Madison Street Station. Dr. C. W. Laremba, who happened to be in the station at the time, propounced it a case of sunstroke, and cared for the man until he partially recovered. He gave the name of William Murphy, and said he was a stranger in the city.

James Martin, the 13-year-old boy, residing at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wentworth avenue, who had his right foot crushed by jumping from a train at the Second Regiment picnic last Tuesday, died at St. Luke's Hospital Wednesday night, from loss of blood and non-reaction. Charles Burns, who lost both legs on the Illinois Central the same day, is improving, and is expected to recover.

Private letters and dispatches from Cadil-ac, Mich., yesterday, stated that Mr. George Mitchell, the well-known iumber-dealer of that place, who was thrown from his buggy last Mon-lay and fractured his skull, was still unconscious and ravidly sinking, and no hopes were entertain-ed of his recovery. The news will be received with sorrow in Chicago, where Mr. Mitchell has been known for many years.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by all the clodges of German Odd Fellows in this city, held at the office of John Buehler recently, the thanks of the Chicago German Odd Fellows were tendered to the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the kind attentions bestowed by the read through its employes to the members of that society on the occasion of their recent excursion to Milwaukee over that road.

The faction of the First Christian Church which seeded from that society some time ago met at the residence of Dr. Major, 160 Forest avenue, last evening, supposably for the purpose of organizing a church of their own. A reporter who called, however, was informed, that the gathering was purely of a social character, and that no steps towards the organization of a church would be taken until a pastor was secured.

A question has arisen as to the interpre-tation of the ordinance requiring that no person shall allow any offil or refuse matter to stand in front or the rear of his premises, whether placed there by him or not. It has been claimed by some that if they did not cause the missance they cannot be compelled to remove it. The City Attorney is of the opinion that after the Health-Officer has given notice the owner of the offending premises must remove the offense, whether the cause of it or not.

must remove the offense, whether the cause of it or not.

Mr. William H. Bradley, Clerk of the United States Courts, is in receipt of a letter from Judge Drummond, bearing date London, July 23, which says that he is in improved health, though his left eye still troubles him considerably; that he met Mrs. Myra Bradwell. of the Chicago Legal. Acces, in London, and that she was going to Paris; that he intended spending a week or so in the Isle of Wight, and then making a tour of England, and that although the English were a superior race of folks, they were not as kind or courteous as a general thing as our own people. The Judge did not find any fault with the treatment he has received, which he says has been uniformly courteons.

The Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club met at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a President in piece of B. H. Campbell, who was unashie to serve. The Hon. S. K. Dow was unanimously chosen for the place, and accepted it. James H. Dole. Esg., was elected a Director, vice R. W. Hyman, Jr., resigned. Col. Abner Taylor was present and accepted the Directorship to which he was elected

One evening early this week, a pretty roung lady, neatly dressed, was brought in a carriage to St. Luke's Hospital and assigned to an apper room. The doctor refused to give any incomation about her, and the matter was kept lark. The fair patient refuses to give her name and address for publication, but it has leaked out hat she was sunstruck Tuesday morning. Hereas is not actions.

case is not setious.

A little boy named Willie Lakell, whose father is employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Italiroad Company as car inspector, was killed about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, by being run over by a freight car near Forty-third street. He was gathering chips on the car which was not attached to a locomotive, but one came while he was busy, and started with the car. In attempting to jump off he fell in front of the wheel, and was cut in two. His body was removed to the home of his parents near by.

A number of ex-Union soldiers met last

wheel, and was cut in two. His body was removed to the home of his parents near by.

A number of ex-Union soldiers met last night in the League Hail, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with Col. William H. Bolton in the chair. The object of the meeting was to make preparations for a demonstration of veterans in September, regardless of parties. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting. Capt. Louis Jacobs, from a special committee, reported the following-named as members of the Executive Committee; Gen. Julius White, Col. Owen Staart, I. N. Stiles, Adolph George, J. Reynolds, Tom Brenan, John Stephens, J. H. Hildreth, Seth Hanchett, John Murphy, J. T. Torrance, J. J. Healy, Col. Seribner, Capt. J. M. Johnson, Frank Marshail, W. C. Carroll, William Somerville, A. L. Chetlain, Jacob Gross, Legrand W. Perce, S. D. Baldwin, P. McGrath, M. E. Dickson, M. C. Meisner, Considerable discussion followed as to the mode or kind of reunion, whether it should be national or local. Capt. Jacobs moved that the whole matter be left in the hands of the Executive Committee with full power to act. Justice Matson wanted it understood that this was to be wholly a social reunion, regardless of party. The motion prevalled. The Executive Committee was empowered to fill vacancies among its own members.

prevailed. The Executive Committee was experienced to the second of the

o'clock sharp.

BOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House-Daniel Sawyer, Santa F6, N. M.
Thomas Todd, Galt, Ont.; John Stephenson, Glas
gow, Scotland; W. H. Davies, England; the Hon. Jo
cob Dreyfuss, Austin, Nev.; C. W. Frye, Boston; W.
A. Foster, Davenport; the Hon. J. R. Bodwell, Maine
Fremont House-C. C. Reed, Cedar Rapids; Dr. H
Ristner, Cedar Rapids; C. R. Wilson, Philadelphia; W.
H. Hatch, Louisville; John Whitman, Buffalo; J. A
Moore, Detroit; Richard F. Morgan, Jr., Bloomiston; the Hon. W. M. Smith, Lerligton; E. F. Mitch
ell, St. Louis, H. E. Wilson, Philadelphia; F. Mitch
ell, St. Louis, H. E. Wilson, Philadelphia; F. Mitch
ell, St. Louis, H. E. Wilson, Philadelphia; P. M.
Flisworth, Des Molnes; J. F. Indes, St. Louis; T. C
Clarke, Philadelphia; W. H. H. Judson, New Orleans
W. H. Cilley and J. B. Mulloy, South America; W. S
Porter, New York; Dr. P. O. Boyer, New Orleans
Walter Clarke, Battle Creek... "Grand Pacific-C. C.
Ferkins, Burlington; W. P. Attwill, U. S. A.; J. R
Hrockmorton, Louisville; Gen. H. S. Huldekoper
Indianapolis; S. & Caronies Stuart, Neponset; A
Graf, Omals, England; E. A. Ford, St. Louis.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Stevens, the murderer, has another spasm east he refuses to talk or to in any wise recognize

In the County Court yesterday Emily Schwab, aged 14 years, Mary O'Niel, and an un-known Irish woman were adjudged insane. The latter had been arrested on the street and refused te give her name, and all the satisfaction that could be gotten from her was that she had beer working for Brigham Young at the Stock-Yards. They were all taken to Jefferson in the afternoon.

They were all taken to Jenerson in the afternoon.

The letting of the contract for supplying the county with coal comes up to-morrow, and the prospect is there will be some lively calculating. The Committee on Public Service appears to be satisfied that out of the six bids only three are legitimate, and all others will, most likely, be thrown out. Mr. Passmore is understood to be the lowest reputable bidder, and next to him comes the present contractor. One of the two will, no doubt, get the award.

the award.

Kennedy, the wife-murderer, is anxious for a trial, and yesterday he caused his attorney to appear in court and make the demand in writing. His anxiety is believed to be feigned, for when informed by the Court that the law applying to the right of trial in a specified time did not apply to capital cases, he expressed regret that he had ever said anything. He will be accommodated with a trial in September, however, and so will Stevens, and all the other murderers. " Dr." Earll, the notorious, appeared i

on Elizabeth McKay, and in the hearing the evaluation of the converting the conve ted to bail, and fixed the bail at \$5,000. His at-torney said he would not be able to give that amount, but it was no use, and later Earli said he would have to consult his friends before he contain announce what he would do. The probabilities are that the Doctor will remain in jail for some time.

amount, but it was no use, and later Earli said he would have to consult his friends before he could announce what he would do. The probabilities are that the Doctor will remain in jail for some time.

The imperfect sewerage of the jail has long been a standing complaint, and for some weeks the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts have been seeking to devise ways and means to remedy the trouble. It was noted a week ago that an experiment was to be made with twenty-four of the jail cells, by which the offal pipes leading to the sewers were to be concentrated to empty into one man-hole. The device was the the result of the studies of Joseph Hozan, who, from his long care of the plumbing work of the jail, was familiar with what was wanted, and now the experiment has been completed and, the Committee says, works like a charm. The device is simple and sensible. and simply consists in the removal of the "S" shaped part of the leads from the cells to the sewer,—a catchall for the refuse which the prisoners are constantly crowding into the closets, which, settling in the "S," has stopped the passage to the sewer and caused an overflow in the basement. For these is substituted a larger pipe, which is straight, and leads to a new man-hole emptying into the sewer. The overflow, and the consequent stench, are entirely overcome by this new device, and whatever offensive odor would naturally arise from the man-hole, is conducted by a flue from the man-hole, the contrivance is its simplicity and inexpensiveness, and the experiment has been adjudged so eminently successful that it will donotless be substituted for the sewerage system now in vogue.

The Committee on Public Charities was back yesterada yfrom its investigating visit to the Elgin Insan Asylum. They report that they were kindly received and hospitably treated, but, notwithstanding, they found that the county has a farm of 500 acres, which the last two years had yielded a profit of \$12,000, while the 150 acres at Jefferson had yielded & 6,000 a year. They further com

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Su b-Treasurer disposed of \$68,200 of the new 4 per cent bonds yesterday. The Sub-Treasury disbursements yester lay were \$86,000 in currency, \$600 in gold, and

\$1,000 in silver. The tax on distilled spirits yesterday yielded \$24,597; for the month to date the total receipts aggregate \$126,083.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$31,095, of which \$2,247 was for tax on beer, and \$3,991 for tax on tobacco and cigars. United States Marshal Jesse Hildrup is rusticating at Belvidere. In the meantime, while the chief is absent, John Stillwell is running the

the chief is absent, John Stillwell is running the shop.

Herman Zurst, of No. 748 Milwaukee avenue, who was charged before Commissioner Hoyne with having sold cigars not properly stamped, was yesterday honorably discharged, nothing criminal having been found against him.

A QUEER COUNTERPEIT CASE.

United States Commissioner Phil A. Hoyne had rather a strange case before him. which either exhibits considerable youthful depravity or shows that some one is using very young boys to pass counterfeit money. George W. Weber, a respectable citizen of the North Side, made a complaint charging Frederick Graves, a iad 13 years of age, with passing a \$19 counterfeit bill on the National Bank of Richmond. The bill is a well-executed and neat looking imitation, well calculated to deceive. Young Graves met a schoolmate, Oscar Weber, son of the complainant, at the North Division Rail-way barna, and there asked him to get a \$10 bill changed. Young Weber is about the same age

CRIMINAL.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Thomas Kelley pursued two boys whom he saw running away with a basket from the corner of Stewart avenue and Liberty street. The boys es-cased among the cars on the Fort Wayne Railroad tracks, and the basket was found to contain about \$4 worth of tobacco and twenty-five cigars. An wner is wanted.

Samuel Roberts was to have been exam ined yesterday by Justice

Meech on a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed in an upper court in swearing that he had seen Sarah M.

Bragg cohabiting with a colored man.

Brage at skeen up one of the Sheriff's deputies arrested him and took him over to the North Side, the Grand Jury having found an indictment against him.

Charles Seward recently swore in Justice Charles Seward recently swore in Justice Wilson's Court that he had seen the baptismal record of the defendant in a case, and that he was competent to swear to the defendant's age. He did so, and yesterday Patrick Harrity caused Seward's arrest for perjury, claiming that the baptismal record was burned up in the great fire, and that Seward swore faisely when he said he had seen the church record. Bail was fixed at \$1,000, and hearing set for Saturday.

the church record. Bail was fixed at \$1,000, and hearing set for Saturday.

Officer Hooley was yesterday called upon to arrest a gang of boys that are habitually stealing grain from the Northwestern Railroad cars near the Erie street crossing. He started after one Daniel Callaghan, who was pointed out to him as the leader of the gang, and after a long chase succeeded in capturing him. While on the way to the station the officer was beset by the women of the neighborhood, who struck at him with their fists and threw sticks and stones at him, hoping to release the boy, but to no avail. The officer's hands are swotlen and bruised in consequence of the beating.

Marianna Breedlaf, a hard-working young Marianna Breedlaf, a hard-working young woman who had accumulated some little household furniture and money, was enticed into taking up habitation with one John Walther, with whom she lived for nearly two months, he professing that he loved her dearer than life, and intended shortly to marry her. One day recently, while she was out washing, John decamped, taking with him all the furniture and about \$30 in cash, and she soon found out that he was a married man, and had children and a wife residing in this city. Wherefore Marianna prays that John may be arrested.

One of the Lincoln Park policemen was One of the Lincoln Park policemen was arrested yesterday npon a charge of false imprisonment. He gave bail before Justice Foote and the trial was postponed till Monday. The circumstances leading to the above arrest are these: Some days ago a gentieman was driving his open buggy along the Lake-Shore Drive was bundle-as suit of clothes tied up in paper. The policeman aforesaid construed the ordinance prohibiting express and merchandise wagons from traveling in the park as including an open buggy provided there was a bundle in the box thereof. He told the driver of the vehicle to turn back. The driver refused and was arrested. Distinguished counsel who most do congregate about the corner of Clark driver of the venicle to turn back. The driver re-fused and was arrested: Distinguished counsel who most do congregate about the corner of Clark and Michigan streets intend to make it a test case, to have decided the question as to what constitutes an express or merchandise wagon; as to whether a buggy containing a bundle can drive through the park; and also as to whether the Lincoln Park po-licemen have any authority over the Lake-Shore

MRS. YOUNG. A CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Whenever a terrible accident occurs, accompanied by loss of life, the good people of Chicago insist first of all on learning all about the affair; and, secondl, you extending their sympathies to the victims. The same is true when by the use of pistol or knife some gentleman of homicidal ter of his fellow-man. It is even more strongly shown where a woman is the victim, as was seen i shown where a woman is the victim, as was seen in a certain tragedy which happened in Chicago no longer ago than June 30. When Minnie Stevens fell on the sidewalk on Congress street with a bullet in her brain as a love-gift from the unworthy scoundrel whom she called husband, hundreds, of men and women thronged the little room at No. 362 Con-gress street, in which the hapless girl lay dying, and their offers of help and sympathy for the stricken family were as londly-spoken and ap-parently as sincere as their denunciations of the murderer. That, however, was six weeks ago, which is a long time in Chicago, and from certain facts which were developed yesterday it would appear that the charitable influences failed of

facts which were developed resterday it would appear that the charitable influences failed of fruition in this case at least.

It will be remembered that Mamie Stevens resided with her mother, Mrs. Young, and her sister, a child 12 years old or so. Mrs. Young obtained a divorce from her husband four years ago, and the three were supported by her earnings and those of her eldest daughter. The "Song of the Shirt" was sung a long time ago, and has stirred the hearts of hundreds of thousands, and although the work of the seamstress is not so badly remunerated in this favored land as it was in London in the time of Thomas Hood, shirt-making can scarcely be considered a business at which a woman can get rich in a hurry. Mrs. Young and her daughters occupied two small rooms, for which they paid \$8 per month, and, by living frugally, managed to pay their way and enjoy some, at least, of the comforts of life, aithough unable to save anything for contingencies. Consequently, when the poor girl was shot down there was little of nothing for the family to fall back upon, although the necessary expenses of the few brief days during which she suffered, and the cost of procuring her a decent grave, had to be met.

The occasion was certainly one for assistance and sympathy, and both were extended.

SEVERAL CHARITABLE LADIES volunteered, although entire strangers to the unfortunate family, to attend the drying girl, and those whose duty nobly and well. Not only did they minister to the wants of the sufferer, but, finding that the family were absolutely without funds, they quietly made up a purse of \$15 or \$20 to meet the more pressing necessities of the time. The mardered girl was buried from alleading Methodist church, ministers of two or three evangelical denominations joined in the fundral services, and the story of the murder with the moral to be drawu from at were duly expatiated upon in half a dozen pulputs on the following Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Walker took the bill for the funeral expenses, with a promise that he would see

absolute need of immediate help. A visit to the house proved that THE STORY WAS TRUE IN ALL ITS PARTICULARS. Mrs. Young was found in the room where her daughter died, a plainly-furnished apartment, out exquisitely nest and clean. A personable woman of 35 at the utmost, dressed in deep black, very quiet in manner and language, she has hidden her troubles from the neighbors, and even the other tenants of the house are probably unaware that for the past two weeks she has depended for food for herself and child upon the small subscriptions of two ladies, who had fathomed the case and extended what help lay in their power. With much difficulty she was led to speak of her circumstances, and there is no reason to doubt that her story is an absolutely truthful one. The reporter asked if she, knew anything about the coming trial or the engagement of assistant counsel for the prosecution, to which she answered that the offer of extra lawyers had been made, but that State's Attorney Mills had said that he should not require assistance, unless a change of venue was taken by the defense.

"The chourches have taken some interest in this case, have they not, Mrs. Young!" was the next question.

"Yes," was the reply, "they did do so, and

The chotches have taken some interest in this case, have they not, Mrs. Young?" was the next question.

"Yes," was the reply, "they did do so, and some ministers offered to get money for a lawyer," "Have you received anything from any of them?"

"No; a friend of mine, a Mrs. Arnold, who has now gone to the country, went to see the Rev. Mr. Ravlin about doing samething for me, but he said they would see about a lawyer, but could do nothing else. I have been sick ever since Mamie died, and have not been able to work of to carn any money, and the expenses of her sickness threw me behind. All we had to live upon was her earnings and mine, and now when I go back to work, as I hope to do next week, I shall not be able to save anything, for I cannot earn more than \$5 or \$6 a week at the best."

"Your little girl goes to school, I suppose?"

"Not now; the schools are not open, but she will go again after the vacation. I could not bear to be separated from her. It was bad enough to

lose Mamie. But to tell you the truth about our circumstances, for the last ten days.

I HAVE NOT HAD ENOUGH TO EAT.

Last month's rent is sinpaid and this month is nearly due, but I have not yot a cent, and the landlord, Mr. Decker, has called twice for his money, and was very short about it the last time. He is a rich man, but I suppose he doesn't know. I have not told anybody except two ladies, and except for them we would have yone hungry often. You see I have no relatives and seemingly no friends."

"Which of the churches did you belong to? They seemed to take a great deal of interest in the case."

case."
"I was not a member of any church, and I am afraid that is why they do not come to see me. My people were Freebyterians, and I always sent the children to church and Sunday-school whichever one was nearest, and not stopping to consider about he particular denomination. Mr. Waiker has the bill for the funeral, and told me not to bother about that, but there were other expanses, —not very much, but indeed I don't know how to meet them."

Further information efficited the fact that Mrs. Young, aithough living in a city where extensively-advertised charities, with heavily-salaried dispensers of help at their head, abound, was entirely ignorant of the manner in which to bring her case before them. Not being a professional beggar, and not having the questionable honor of an acquaintance with the worshinful Board of County Commissioners, she could hope for nothing from the county funds, while those who are supposed to watch over the distressed and relieve the wants of the poor and peedy passed by like the Levite in the parable, and the Good Samaritan came not. The profer of furnishing a feed attorney for the prosecution of Stevens, while the misery which his murderous work brought on is still unrelieved, reminds one very forcibity of the words of Him who went about doing good when He said, 'If the children-ask for bread will he give them a stone?' The case on its face is certainly one for the exercise of judicious charity, and affords another corroboration of the often-repeated truth that the really deserving very seldom come under the notice of the charitable unless absolutely driven to ask assistance by that very ugly condition—starvation.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

THE SHOEMAR LIVE.

ONE SIDE.

There was no particular change in the situation of the striking bootmakers yesterday, but still there were some developments. Sings the trouble began neither party to it has had any communication with the other, and the prospect of a compromise being arranged is not good. Messrs. Weber, Fargo, and other manufacturers to whom a re-porter talked said that the trouble arose partly be-cause their Association had refused to deal with any Committee from the Crispins, but insisted on doing business directly with their own workmen. All the manufacturers had goods enough on hand to last them for two or three months, so that fo the present they were content to simply wait and see what would be done by the other side. Of

see what would be done by the other side. Of course when the goods in process of manufacture at the time of the strike were completed the finishers would be out of a job, and so many more were auded to the army of unemployed. In addition to these there were the cutters. There was no use of cutting up stock that could not be manufactured, and consequently to-morrow night the cutters would all quit work.

In resard to what will be done in case the strikers hold out for an unusually long time, the general impression among the manufacturers is that a considerable portion of their work will hereafter be done elsewhere than in Chicago,—that is, if they cannot secure labor here at the rate they were paying before the present trouble began. A proposition had aiready been made to them by a party here to furnish 1,500 Chinese bootmakers at 75 cents per day, but the man who suggested this method of overcoming the difficulty did not receive much encouragement. One workman, who overheard his conversation on the subject with a manufacturer, told him that he would be killed in side of twenty-four hours if he succeeded in carrying out his scheme, so that the \$200 which he asked as commission would not be of much value to him.

THE OTHER. At their headquarters the boot-bottomers had very little that was new. A number of them were there all day waiting for something to turn up, amusing themselves in cracking jokes. During the day they were in receipt of cheering letters from several Unions outside the city promising them support, while on the other hand their advices were, contrary to expectation, that them support, while on the other hand their advices were, contrary to expectation, that M. D. Wells & Co. had ordered such of their followers as had completed their work to remove their "ikits" from their shop. They did not appear to be as conident as they had been the day before that the bosses would accede to their demands, which was illustrated in the fact that the applications for eards of withdrawal were increasing. Nine withdrawal cards were issued during the day, which means that nine of the strikers at least had determined to forego the support profiered them by the other Unions, and take their chances at getting work elsewhere. They were all happy and resolute, nevertheless, and it was far from the purpose of any to recede from their position, er purpose of any to recede from the

plied with.

THE LABOR LEAGUE.

At a special meeting of the Council of the American Trades! Labor Union, held at No 7 Clark street last evening, 8, Goldwater presiding, the following resolutions were adopted regarding the strike of the bootmakers: strike of the bootmakers:

WHEREAS, The Crispins are demanding at the preent time a restoration of their former wages; and
WHEREAS, The Council considers the demand not an
exorbitant one, as the wages now earned are insufficient
to afford them the means of living; therefore, be it
Resoired, That the Unions represented in this Council give the Crispins their moral as well as financial
supports while confidence for their rights. Resoured. That the Unions represented in this Council give the Crispins their moral as well as financial support while contending for their rights.

It was also decided to hold a mass-meeting in Maskeil Hall at half-past 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, to further consider the matter.

The members of the Amaigamated Union claim that the workingmen were never so well organized in the world as they are now, and they only hope they will not be 'pushed further into the corner.' hinting vaguely that if they are 'nowner', whinting vaguely that if they are 'nowner', whinting vaguely that if they are 'nomething will happen.'' They contend that they are now reduced to seeing their wives starve and their children running naked. The cigar-makers are particularly dissatisfed. They say they are now getting \$5 a thousand for making a certain quality of cigars that they formerly received \$11 for manufacturing, white the full price of cigars is kept up, and stock costs 40 per cent less. The manufacture of a certain 5-cent eigar, for instance, they say is a fraud. They are the same quality of cigar that they used to sell for \$25, while they paid \$11 for their manufacture, whereas now they get \$32, and pay \$5 for making, and stock is considerably cheaper. The printers are the next to growt. All say that with the organization that is inaugurated all over the country, a general strike is liable to break out at any time, which will sweep everything before it, and all classes of employers who are not paying living wages will suffer the consequences. The Chairman of the Trades' Council told The Transure representative last night that that body represented 8,000 men in this city. It embraces twenty five Unions, three representatives from each. The conduct of all these Unions is regulated and controlled by this Council's recommendations. The money which is paid out of the treasury for the support of strikers is collected from dues and special assessments upon men who are at work, and their number is so great that the amount that each has to

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Board of Education met last evening, W. H. Wells in the chair, all of the members present ex-cept Mesars. Arnold, Dennis, and Brenan. A communication was read from the City Clerk announcing the appointment by the Mayor of Messrs. Frankenthal and Bartlett as members of the Board, and they were admitted to seats. The Chair suggested the election of a President to serve until September.

Inspector Vocke saw no necessity for entering

into an election, and moved that the Vice-Presi dent, Inspector Wells, act as President until the time of the election,—the second Thursday in Sep-Inspector Stone wanted the Vice-President to act without any election, and Inspector Prussing thought there was no accessity for any action.

Inspector Keith was in favor of the election of a President. The rules prescribed that in the absence of the President the Vice-President should act, but the fact was the Board was without a President. The matter was finally disposed of by being tabled.

Inspector Prussing called upon the Vice-President of ill the Committees, and there being no objection it was so ordered.

The School-Agent's report for July was read. It showed that the receipts had been \$9.844, and that the cash on hand Aug. 1 was \$14,982. The report was referred.

Supt. Doty submitted the following financial statement of the probable receipts and expenditures on account of schools for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, the same being intended to guide the Board in the fixing of salaries:

Amount voted by City Council. \$500, 682

Less 15 per cent available 88, 622-\$502, 080

School Fund revenue. 225, 731

Balance unexpended, 1878. 14,000

Rent of part of Mosety School lot. 2, 457 .8744, 413 .. \$544,672

.. 8743, 331 ter of adopting text-books for the schools was taken up.

Inspector Prussing wanted the new members of the Board to have an opportunity to examine the books presented, and moved that the whole matter be postponed for one week. The motion was lost, after some discussion, by a vote of 10 to 2.

Inspector Frankentha: said the Board was setting a bad precedent. He as a member, wanted to examine the books, or at least discuss their merits, which the call of the previous, question cut off. He would have to sak to be excused from woting on the question under the circumstances.

Inspector Stone said he did not want to see the Board act discourteously towards the new members, and moved that the vote by which the previous question had been ordered be reconsidered. The motion of Inspector English to adopt a certain text-book, was then put and lost by a vote of 10 to 2. Those voting in the affirmative were Inspectors Hoyne and English.

The writing-book question was finally settled, and then some discussion followed on the adoption

The consideration of other books was postponed one week.

The Chair then assigned the new members of the Board to the following committees: Armstroug, Janitors and Supplies: Brenan, School Fund Property; Frankenthal, Financel and Auditing and Special Funds and Prizee; Bartlett, Publication; Armstrong and Bartlett, Examination of Teachers; Bartlett and Frankenthal, High School; Brenan and Armstrong, Evening Schools; Brenan, Rules and Regulations. In the Grammar and Primary School Committees. Armstrong succeeds Smith; Brenan succeeds Wells; Bartlett succeeds Covert; and Frankenthal succeeds Kohn. English is his own successor on all Committees.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

A COMMERCIAL CASE.

WHAT ARE TEAMING TICKETS? There came up yesterday before Justice Pollak out was continued at once for a week, an inter esting point in commercial law. Hibbard, Spen-er & Co. have been in the habit, like other firms, of giving to their head teamster a ticket for each ad carted by him. Whenever he reports a load f "in" freight, he is given a red ticket with the name of the firm stamped on it, and for every load of "out" freight reported, a blue ticket with a similar stamp. At the end of the month these tickets are presented to the firm's cashler and by him paid. It so happened that this particular teamster got into dissipated ways and began pledging his tickets as he got them. Just before pay-day came it was his habit to go to the person with whom he had hypothecated them and ask him to go with him to the cashier's desk. He stated that if the tickets were presented by another than himself it might lead to the asking of questions. So the two were in the babit of going together. The teamster presented the tickets, and drew the money, which he handed over to his friend. the name of the firm stamped on it, and for every

But, in addition to hypothecating the last batch of tickets received by him, he also became indebted to the firm. When these outstanding documents were presented, the firm refused to pay them, saying that they had a set-off in the form of them, saying that they had a set-off in the form of this claim against the teamster. The holder of the tickets denies this, stating that these tickets are like promissory notes, passing from hand to hand, to be paid to the last holder, and that no claim for an offset could legitimately be made. It is to settle this point that suit has been brought against Hibbard & Spencer. Eldridge & Tourrelotte appearing for the plaintiff, and Hitch-cock, Dupee & Judd for the defendants. For a Justice-Court case it is one of considerable importance, and will doubtless be carried up to the ultimate court.

WILLIAM H. CLARKE. The funeral services of the late William H. Dearborn svenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were a large number of carriages about the door, and inside were represented all the City Departments—the Mayor, the Council, Board of Public Works, and city employes generally, including a large number of laborers employed in the Seweriage Department. These were seated in the north main aisle. On the other side were the representatives of the Chicago Literary Society, the Regents of the Chicago Literary Society, the Regents of the Chicago University, many of the oldest citizens of Chicago, and their friends.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the hearse arrived. The remains were in a rosewood coffin with silver handles, borne by six pall-bearers, as follows: City-Engineer E. S. Chesbrough and R. Potts, of the Society of Civil Engineers; E. H. Sheldon, A. H. Burley, J. P. Fogg, and Nathan Mears. Two brothers, a son, and a nephew of deceased were the only near relatives present, his wife having died several years ago. Dearborn avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon

brothers, a son, and a nephew of deceased were
the only near relatives present, his wife having
died several years ago.

The coffin was brought to the platform in front
of the pulpit, the lid was uncovered, and all who
wished were permitted to obtain a last look at the
face. Many availed themselves of the opportunity
before the services commenced. The Unity
Church organist and quartette choir were in their
places; the former executed a voluntary,—" Here
bring your wounded bearts, "—and the latter chanted a psaim. Then the Rev. Brooke Herford, of
the Church of the Messiah, delivered a short
funeral address, in which he highly enlogized the
deceased. He said be was identified with the
ci,y in the same department since a
time when Chicago was nothing more than
an overgrown village. He had been connected
with all the gigantic enterprises in civil engineering which had converted Chicago from a piece of
swamp land into one of the best sewered clies in
America. He was one of the founders of Unity
Church, and was a life-long friend of Robert Coilyelf. There were very few men who had lived so
thoroughly honest and as moral a life. The speaker related several incidents in illustration of his
exemplary character.

After the services at the church, the coffin was

er related several incidents in illustration of his exemplary character:

After the services at the church, the coffin was borne out and placed in the hearse, and the funeral procession proceeded to Graceland, where the re-mains were buried. The sorrow expressed by the employes who were under Mr. Clarke was heart-felt, and touched the sympathy of all beholders.

The telegraphie dispatches of The Tribuxe yesterday contained an account of the finding of the dead body of J. H. Whipple in the Ohio fiver, at Louisville, with a builet-hole in his head, and the statement that the deceased was supposed to have been a son of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, from the fact that certain telegrams, written by him, but not transmitted to the parties, were found upon his person.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. C. H. Whipple, brother of the deceased, arrived in the city on his way to Louisville, and a Tribuxe reporter met him at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The young man was well-nigh broken down with grief, though he bore up manfully under the sad and tragic bereavement. He said he had no doubt that the deceased was his brother. The Mr. Rose to whom one of the dispatches found upon deceased's person was addressed is his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Gen. Cullom is a relative. The deceased was 21 years of age. He was wild and reckless in his habits, and for four years be has not been at school. Last April he left home without notifying his family, and the last heard of him he was at Cincinnati. Mr. C. H. Whipple scorns the idea that his brother committed euicide. He was not of that disposition. He was not driven from home, and his parents were willing to do alt, and did do all, they could for him. Bishop Whipple is at at present taking his vacation at a point on Lake Superior where he cannot be reached for several days. Mrs. Bishop Whipple is at her home in Faribault, and she is well-nigh frantic with grief. When her son had gone away some time, she still toped that he would turn un all right. She expected to hear good news from him daily, and that he would come home and lead a quiet life. She prayed for him as only a mother cam, and when the said news of his death came to chief, it was more almost than she could bear. Mr. Whipple left for Louisville last evening.

Among the papers found on the deceased was a letter to a friend in which he said that he had won some money as Mise McDonald's

AND THE FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT. The opinions of mariners in regard to currents in

Lake Michigan are numerous and varied, and whe a number of them were questioned yesterday in regard to them it was found that a deplorable lack of unanimity existed. And further, when said mariners were asked about the probable effect of the Fullerton avenue conduit on the water mariners were asked about the probable effect of the Fullerton avenue conduit on the water supply, they were not prepared to give an opinion offband. Two ancient mariners said that the natural current of the lake was toward the south and on this (the west) shore, and to the north and on the east shore, and demonstrated the correctness of their belief by calling the reporter's attention to the fact of the accumulations of sand at the piers, and the formation of bars along the coast at this end of the lake. A gentleman who had given the matter some attention, and who had read Dr. Hale's letter in yesterday's Traturux, gave the opinion that the current in the North Branch would flow down the South Branch, and thence into the Illinois & Michigan Canal, when the water was pumped into the first-named stream from the lake, provided the canal gates were left open. Another gentleman said the water of the North Branch would flow into the main river, and thence out into the lake, when the water was forced from the lake into the river at the conduit crib.

A lake Captain expressed the belief that there was a steady flow of water down the lake and through the Straits, and thence to the sea, and referred to the rapids of the St. Clair, the current in Detroit River, and the mighty rush of waters that sped

ain toward the lake.

"One bluff mariner ventured the idea that the
duit would be useless, and said an unnecessary
tlay had been made in its construction, and the
atractors only had made a good thing out of it.

WEAVER. HIS BAIL PIXED AT \$60,000. Michnel Weaver, burglar, was yesterday after-oon taken before Justice Summerfield, and, waiv-ng examination, was held in \$60,000 to the Grand

Jury. \$5,000 upon each of twelve cases made out against him by citizens who have identified portions of the plunder found in Weaver's

Jury.—\$5,000 upon each of twelve cases made ont arsinst him by citizens woo have identified portions of the plunder found in Weaver's possession. There appeared against him the following: C. J. Swift, of No. 14 Aberdeen street, who lost about \$500 worth of property; D. R. Hale, No. 10 Grant place, \$1,000 worth; J. M. Brown, No. 32 Aberdeen street, \$75 worth; L. Mason, No. 54 Ada street, \$255 worth; C. E. Brown, No. 676 West Monroe street, \$75 worth at one time and \$350 worth at another; Mrs. M. E. True. No. 754 West Congress street, \$300 worth; F. J. Denis, No. 751 Adams street, \$300 worth; A. N. Griffith, No. 452 West Monroe street, \$118 worth; Mrs. J. N. Merriman, No. 1235 Indians avenue. \$100 worth; Mrs. A. M. Wrightson, No. 1446 Indiana avenue, \$1,500 worth; C. J. Clark, No. 57 Park avenue, \$300 worth; C. J. Clark, No. 57 Park avenue, \$300 worth; There are about a half-dozen others who have identified articles recovered, among whom are Z. T. Griffith, of No. 114 Liacoln street, and Mrs. M. D. Wiltiams. Most of these burgiaries were of comparatively recent date, but one or two dated back a vear or two. Weaver's chief losing hazard was in keeping sp much stolen property about him, when it is evident that he was making almost regular shipments to people in other cities. It is also a remarkable fact that this man who has lived here for years and occupied various positions in connection with his late brother Dick while in the variety theatre bushness, was not known to more than three or four poncemen on the force, although it was always known that he was a brooked man. Lakewise, the manner in which he barried himself and identity right in the heart of a populous city is marvelous. He had occupied various positions in connection with his late brother Dick while in the variety theatre, the manner in which he barried himself and identity right in the heart of a populous city is marvelous. He had occupied the house No. 152 Hoyne street for some time, and the people in that, immediate vicinage ought to feel somewhat

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune CRCAGO, Aug. 8.—Nixon, in the Inter-Ocean of to-day, continues to "squeal" regarding the printers' strike on that dying journal. He tries to divert public opinion from the true state of the case (that he would not pay living wages to competent workmen-preferring cheap Chinese labor by saying that THE TRIBUNE's influence "ratted" the poor, effete I.-O.-U. the workingman's friend (?). That won't go down with the masses, Mr. Nixon. They know that the Typographical Union numbers 600 or 700 members, only about ninety or 100 of whom are employed on The Transus. Nixon wanted the Typographical Union to perpetrate a fraud on the proprietors of other establishments and allow him an undue advantage, but the Union would not be a party to the fraud, and the result was the withdrawal of the Union men from the bankruot concern. As a result, the Inter-Ocean has lost so many of its subscribers that it is discontinuing its carriers, and when it hears from the Granges in lows and Wisconsin it will "shu up shop," for the sturdy farmers all know of its employing Chinese labor. Go ahead, William Pean, and give what knowledge(!) you have of The Trusuna's running the "ypographical Union. and then we will give to the public the history of your broken word, your pighted faith, and the hypocrisy of your pretended love for the workingman. Die like a man; the Typographical Union will see you decently buried, and we are going to bury you, too,—that is, the I.-O.-Everybody newspaper, the only American newspaper that employs Chinese "rate" in preference to Analo-Saxon workmen.

only American newspaper, the only American newspaper that employs Chinese rats in preference to Anglo-Saxon workmen. The returns are coming in, and the Inter-Ocean will be counted out by every decent workman and Granger in the West. THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The telegraphic dispatches of The Tribune of the dead body of J. H. Whipple in the Ohio River, at Louisville, with a bullet-hole in his head, and the composed of six or seven members each), that only one member each of five different Senatorial Committees met yesterday, and resolved that all the Senatorial Conventions should be held Sept. 30! This action was illegal because not authorized by the respective Committees. Each of the seven Senatorial Central Committees is distinct, and has the power, and it is its duty to each call its separate Convention. If, however, harmony and convenience to voters are to be subserved. I would suggest that there be a joint meeting of the three Congressional and seven Senatorial District Committees with the Cook County Central Committee, for the purpose of fixing about the same day and hour when the primarles are to be held throughout the county to elect three sets of delegates, and then iet the several Committees call their own Conventions, to be held whenever they may choose after said primary election.

PEACE AT LAST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cutcaso, Aug. 7.— "Don't split kindlings early in the morning." This device is printed on four sides of a huge transparency, which was mounted in the back yard day before yesterday. The neighbors and their servants took the hint. Yesterday each one went quietly into his or her barn, and spent from two to five minutes in preparing kindling-wood for the next day's breakfast fire. Consequences: The hitherto screeching babies (and ourselves) took a refreshing map at daybreak this morning.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

For some time the police of Chicago and Hyde
Park have been watching around the Indiana State
line for cattle-thieves. Four or five detectives have exerted their powers to find the den. Wednes day a warrant was sworn out by Col. James H. Bowen against John B. Garlock, of Kensington, day a warrant was sworn out by Col. sames in.

Bowen against John B. Garlock, of Kensington,
for stealing grain bags. This gave a clew which
has been worked up by two Michigan Central Railroad detectives and Officer Peter Steinberger, of
Hyde Park. They have been working the case for
some time, and Wednesday afternoon the warrant
was served by the latter, and Garlock brought
to the Hyde Park Jail. The officers
found in the house of Garlock bought
to the Hyde Park Jail. The officers
found in the house of Garlock about
a car-load of stuff which has been stolen from the
various roads running into Kensington. The prisoner was brought before Justice Rödgers, who
granted a continuance until to-day. Garlock is
also accused of stealing a bull from a farmer in his
neighborhood.
The number of arrests in Hyde Park yesterday
was thirty-four, the majority being for jumping on
and off the cars. The Illinois Central is bound to
break up the practice which has been so much in
vogue this summer of stealing a ride on the trains,
and the police are aiding. The picnics of the last
few days have caused the trains to be covered with
boys who try to beat their fare to Woodlawh.

The Bogard of Trustees will meet at 2 o chock tomorrow, in place of half-past 4 as heretofore. A
number of the business-men would like to have
the session in the evening so that they could be
present.

A man named H. C. Willman, of Grand Cross-

present.

A man named H. C. Willman, of Grand Crossing, was tried Wednesday for threatening to task the life of his wife,—showing her an account of a man murdering his family, and telling her it would be her fate. He was put under bonds to keep the

METHODIST CONFERENCE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. DWIGHT, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Wenona District

Conference of the Methodist Church of the Central Illinois Conference began its sessions here yesterday. This body is composed of the local preachers, pastors, exhorters, district Stewards, and Sunday-school Superintendents within the north half of Livingston County,

within the north half of Livingston County, all south of the Illinois River of Grundy County, portions of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, and Kankakee.

The Conference opened with the Rev. J. B. Smith, Presiding Elder, who is, by virtue of his offlice, President, in the chair.

The Rev. A. C. Price. of Minonk, was elected Secretary, and the Rev. D. R. Russell, of Toulca, Assistant Secretary. The charges in the district are well represented, and quite favorable reports are made by the pastors of their respective works.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Bloomington University, preached a very able sermon last evening. Among the Visitors present are the Rev. R. Haney, D. D., one of the veteran Methodist preachers of Illinois, and who thirty years age was pastor in your city; also the Rev. J. B.

nev. R. Hancey, D. D., one of the veteran stell-odist preachers of Illinois, and who thirty years age was paster in your city; also the Rev. J. B. Dille, Presiding Elder of Norwood District, is a visitor. He was paster of this charge twenty years ago, when it was a part of the "Old Mazon Circuit." He is enjoying the society of his old parishioners, who then worshiped in a small school-house, but now occupy one of the

Dwight is entertaining the Conference its usual liberality, and the pastor, the E. P. Hull, has made ample arrangement be accommodation of the body. The George W. Gue, of Streator, preache large congregation this evening. The will close Friday evening.

BOB INGERSOLL

Parting with Politics and Piety—He Goes to Scotland to Study Burns and German.

New York Sun., Auc. 4.

Bob Ingersoll leaned against the rail of the quarter-deck of the steamship Rhein, yesterday afternoon, placidly smoking, and contemplating the hurly-burly of preparation for sailing. He wore an easy-fitting suit of blue flannel, and a white beaver was carclessly pushed buck from his forehead. Mrs. Ingersoll and the Misse Ingersoll, blooming maidens,—the youngest Parting with Politics and Plety-

Ingersoil, blooming maidens,—the youngest being an exact softened and colored likeness of her father,—sat on a bench near by.

"I shall not lecture," he said, "in Burope.

Most of our time will be spent in Scotland, for Most of our time will be spent in Scotland, for I go to Europe principally to inquire into the life of Robert Burns. I regard him as second only to Shakspeare in poetry. Shakspeare was the palace, but he was the cottage of poetry, and the nouses between were not worth much. Then Burns was probably the stoutest enemy that Calvinism ever had. His 'Holy Willhe's Prayer' is the best argument against Calvinism. I don't like Calvinism; it is hide-bound and a deal less attractive than Catholicism, which it was designed to supersede. Catholicism is willing to let you have a good time here below if you pay for it; but Calvinism is not, whether you pay or not. The pithiest opinion that was ever expressed of Puritanism is attributed to Macaulay, when he said that the Puritans objected to buil-baiting, not because it was crueity to the bulls, but because the spectators liked it. Now, I believe in enjoying this life reasonably, according to the means at my disposal, and I don't take stock in any creed that keeps us worrying about what is beyond. No one can know what is to come alterward. Why, it would be just as reasonable for me to worry myself about the future state as it would be for me to rush ashore, lay in a heavy stock of tales about appalling shipwrecks and the sufferings of shipwrecked men while spars and hencoops, and lose all the esjoyment that I expect to derive from the vorage in reading them. This is a sound and trimshin and there's plenty of beer abourd—though, by the way, the only beverages that I entor see the way, the only beverages that I enjoy as champague and claret—and I don't propose to make myself miserable. I intend to learn Ger man, and to be able to ask for whatever! want when I land. Oh! yes, we intend to visit the Exposition.

mab, and to be able to ask for whatever I want when I land. Oh! yes, we intend to visit the Exposition.

"From Paris we will probably go direct to Ayr. Burns' birthpiace. I shall endeavor to find as many of the oldest inhabitants as possible. I may not be able to find out a creat deal about him that is new, vet I may obtain new light upon parts of als history that will double their interest. Yes, I intend to lecture on Burns next winter. I think that he is in some quarters underrated, because he did not have what is called a higher education. New, my estimation of a higher education is that excepting in rare cases, it crowds out winterer natural genius a man may be born with."

"Will you make any more speeches in the political field, Colonel, when you return?"

"I cannot say positively now whether I will or not. The party that is to carry the country in the future must do something for the workingmen. Their need is the vital demand of the hour. I think that a Government of the United States that cannot assure every industrious man a house of three or four rooms, a wile and three or four children, and plenty of food, clothing, and fuel, when we have millions upon of acres of land to yield food and articles of exchange with Europe, has no right to crist."

"Would you stump for Grant?"

"I don't believe that Grant will be the nomnee of the Republican party for 1850. Have has made some people think of Grant favorably as compared with himself. Grant is 'the man on horseback, who rode before the man on crutches.' Hayes, through his weakness, has been Grant's best friend. I think that Blaine will be the strongest Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1880. He is a man who can talk to friends and enemies and send them away

will be the strongest Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1880. He is a man who can talk to friends and enemies and send them away with a clear understanding of how he stands to-

MARRIAGES.

BUCKINGHAM-CLOUGHAM-In Trinity Reiscopal Church, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1878, by the Rev. Millou C. Dotten, John Buckingham and Isabelle Clougham.

MURPHY—At 102 Marbie-place, Aug. 8, of hooping-cough, after an illness of three weeks, Cataerina, believed daughter of Michael E. and Catherine E. Murphy, aged 3 months and 25 days. hill.—In this city, Aug. 8, 1878, Alice W., wife of J. W. Mill, aged 38 years.
Funeral from No. 891 West Monroe-st. Sunday afternoon at 1:390 ciock. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

13 Providence, H. L. papers bleake:
PETERMAN—Allis Mary, beloved daughter of John F. and Mary A. Peterman, aged 6 months.
Funeral to-morrow from 80 Hubbard-st., at 9 oclock.

Funeral to morrow from 80 Habbard-st, a b o'clock.

SCOVEL—Grand Crossing, Aug. 8, Frank Curia, youngest child of J. 8, and A. E. Scovel.

Funeral will take piace from residence on Friday, Aug. 9, at 20'clock p. m.

GALLIGHER—On the 5th inst., Klien Keefe, beloved wife of Joseph Galligher.

Funeral will take piace from residence, No. 220 Sedgwick-st, Saturday at 9 o'clock, by carriages to Caivary. Friends respectfully invited.

RYAN—At his residence, No. 85 Bine Island-sv., Aug. 8, of heart disease, Martin Ryan, aged 43 years.

Funeral saturday, Aug. 10, oy carriages to St. Pisrick's Church, where Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at 9:20 a. m., thence to Caivary Cemetery.

EF St. Catharines (Out.) papers will please copy.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE SEVENTI

Senatorial District held a meeting aug. 3 ad passed the following: "Resolved, That the present or gamization be considered temporary until the permetting, Aug. 24, when said League be organized in meeting, Aug. 26, when said League be organized in meeting, Aug. 26, when said League be organized by meeting of the said of the sa ANNOUNCEMENTS. Lemont, 1; Orland, 2; Palos, 1; Rich, 1.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Fire Tournament-at the office of Secretary LYON, Room 2 Honore Block, to day at 3 p. m.

THE FLOATING-HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION tenders an excursion to its patrons and friends this

A tenders an excursion to its patrons and friends the day (Aug. 9) at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. The seesme Lady Washington will leave the Clark-st. bridge for the Hospital, located at Lincoin-Park Pier, giving all those interested in this charity an opportunity to ex-amine its workings. OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN,

FOIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CARS,

47 & 40 West Lake Street.

OF SED FOR CATALOGUES.

AUCTION SALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-45.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., RECULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday, Aug. 9, at 9:30 a. m., CONTINUED SALE

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK FIRST-CLASS GOODS, PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS. A FULL LINE CARPETS.

neral Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c. RLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9:30 a. m.,
NEW FURNITURE Of every description. Goods soid at private sale du ing the week. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners.

VOLUME EDUCATIO

\$144.00 pays for Rent, and Tuition Year of 39 we ug. 28, 1878. S udy, as follows: III. Scientific and Com

Years.

IV. Classical Course
V. Advanced Classi VI. Musical Course-Thr VII. Commercial Course Months.

Elecution is saught state. Blate ... A SPECI AL COURSE for A SPECI AL COURSE for A SPECI at the very lowest rate and the

old and upwards received gurther information apply D. D., Racine, Wis.

rent, "do not carry steerage in LOUIS DE BEBIAN or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-S. AMERICA PHILADELPHIA or Calling at QUEN Salling every Thursday from race-Atlantic Line sailing un Trans-Atlantic Line maining unit RED STAI
Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium alternately, from Philadelphi
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ANCHOR LINEM ANCHORIA. Aug. 10.3 p m 1 ETHIOPIA. Aug. 17.6 am 1 CALIF NIA. Aug. 17.6 am 1 CALIF NIA. Aug. 14.3 pm 1 Cabins \$55 to \$50. Excursion.

HENDERSON BROTHE National Line of SAILING TWICE A New York to Queenstown, Cabin passage from \$50 to \$
Tickets at reduced rates.
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North Germ

INDIA RUBB INDIA RUBBER BELTING
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INDIA RUBBER VALVES
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